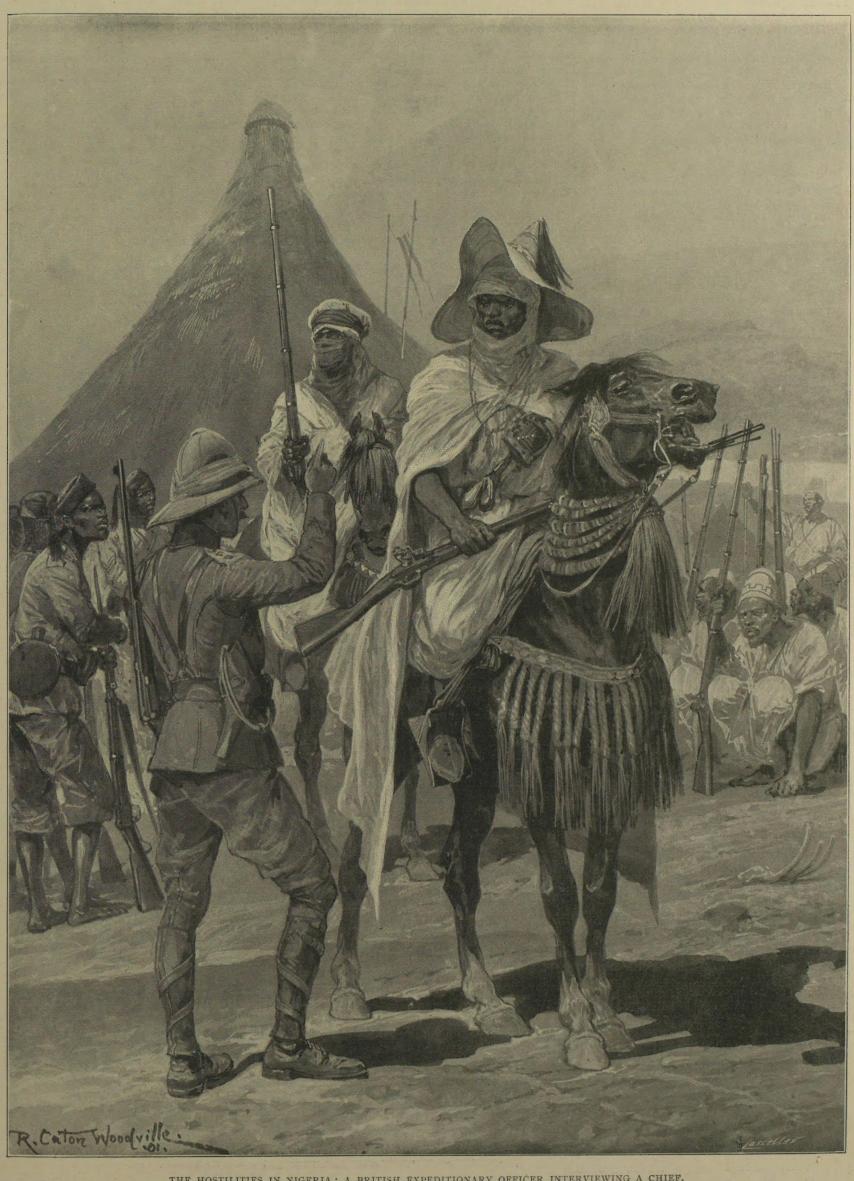
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No. 3267.—VOL. CXIX.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

SIXPENCE



THE HOSTILITIES IN NIGERIA: A BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY OFFICER INTERVIEWING A CHIEF,

Drawn by R. Caton Woodville,

The tribesmen in the drawing are Mohammedans, and are of the same race as those who were defeated in the recent operations in Benué.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

"The lack of discernment which makes authentic facts out of the incredible and untrustworthy reports which are quoted in this protest could hardly be expected of enlightened and educated men." This, and much more to the same purpose, is what the Cologne Gazette says of the protest of 680 Rhenish Lutheran pastors against the conduct of the British troops in South Africa. It is a striking commentary upon German education, and upon the clerical German's ideas of Christian charity. I am not surprised to learn that the Cologne Gazette is at present the most unpopular paper in the Fatherland. The 680 enlightened and educated Lutherans, and the mass of their countrymen, are indignant that a German writer should accuse them of blind and crazy malice. The tale that chiefly gratifies the Rhenish animus is that the British have put Boer women and children in front of their fighting-line. Some demented old lady of seventy-six is cited as an eyewitness of this atrocity, and I have no doubt that the Lutheran Christians will prefer her testimony to the judgment of the Cologne Gazette, and to the denial of Lord Kitchener. It is as futile to reason with such people as to reason with the epileptic screeching of Mr. Stead.

From an advertisement in Illustration I gather that a French history of the Boer War is being compiled for "family reading." Needless to say that Dr. Leyds has given his blessing to this great work. Its good faith and impartiality are further attested by the statement that we are doing Boer prisoners to death in pestilential prisons, and by a specimen drawing from the pencil of M. Daniel Vierge, representing Tommy Atkins standing over the dead bodies of a Boer woman and her child, whom he has just murdered. Charming culture for the French family circle! I can see a pleasant domestic interior at Poitiers, let us say, where the natives know as much about England as they know about Jupiter. The reading-lamp is lighted in the evening, and as the children turn the pages of M. Vierge's amiable inventions, it is remarked by their wise parents that the island savages are even worse than they were in the days of Le Prince Noir. And when the wondering virgins ask why he was so named, papa will explain that atrocious perfidy had dyed this early English monster an even deeper black than the rest of his compatriots. But, of course, his complexion has an innocent pallor beside Lord

Although the Cologne Gazette makes a creditable stand for decency, it is not free from vulgar error. The Lutheran Christians say that the British troops are "cowardly hirelings," and, in rebuking them, their monitor declares that it is insulting to Germans to compare our "mercenaries" to the German soldiery. I expected more enlightenment and education from Cologne. In South Africa we have thousands of volunteers from all parts of the Empire. How is their patriotic service inferior to that of the German conscript? As for the Regular troops, the British soldier is not a "mercenary," but a paid servant of the State. The true "mercenary" is the soldier of fortune who will fight for any country that pays him. To-day he is almost unknown; and if he is to be found anywhere, it is in the ranks of the Boers, drawing his pay from General Botha's war-chest. In such a case, he is pretty certain to be a German, and not improbably a native of Cologne. It would not astonish me to learn that his religious convictions are strong, and of the Lutheran persuasion. No doubt he is animated by a sacred cause; but if we are to have any rational definition of the "mercenary," he must be classified as the soldier who is employed for a consideration to fight the battles of a country that is not his own.

Now, the British soldier, like the German conscript, serves his own country only, and because he does this for a small subsistence, why does he deserve less moral credit than any salaried official? There is no difference in principle between military and civil service; and if Tommy Atkins is a "mercenary," then the paid members of foreign Legislatures are "mercenaries." Every man who takes a sixpence from the State is a "mercenary." This is such elementary philosophy that, of course, your profound German thinker has not lighted on it. I commend it to the German correspondent who writes to me from Altona, and pays me the compliment of studying the "Note-Book" to maintain his "knowledge of the English language." He adopts a strain of courteous irony which he may improve by practice. Is it not "cruel," he asks me, that the Boers should strip the clothes off some of their prisoners? Rather than suffer such humiliation he would yearn to be "shot or hanged." That is very interesting; but it is also worthy of notice that the Boers strip their prisoners that they may disguise themselves in khaki and regimental badges, and that when they are captured in British uniforms they are not shot as they deserve. This should be surprising to a German conscript. My Altona friend also

inquires whether it is true that our troops are called "Hands up" by the Boers. This expression is in common use in South Africa-so common that over forty thousand of the enemy have passed into captivity, most of them without waiting for an order.

I see that Sir Lauder Brunton has given the weight of his scientific authority to the speculation that thought may be communicated by brain-waves. This idea has been in the air for many years, but it has gained sudden strength, as Sir Lauder Brunton admits, from the invention of wireless telegraphy. If an electric wave can be sent through space, why not a brain-wave? The sensitiveness of a certain temperament to this telepathic agency is a matter of common observation. It is akin to any abnormal faculty. No man who simply closes his eyes can distinguish colours by touch; but many blind people have this striking development of that particular sense. If a nervous organisation is so fine that it can receive impressions from another mind at a great distance, then there is nothing fundamentally incredible in the old story of the Corsican brothers, which Dumas turned to such dramatic purpose. "The dead travel fast," was one brother's picturesque way of describing what he supposed to be a ghostly visitation from the other. But thought is so rapid that it needs no spectral messengers. Here, at any rate, you have something like a scientific basis for premonitions; but as they depend upon temperaments that are not common, they are not likely to interfere with the profits of the Post Office Telegraphs.

Mr. Wells, ironical sprite that he is, describes the intellectual beings in the moon, the literati of that planet, as possessing enormously developed brains. no skulls, but carry their brains in a kind of bladder; so that when they are thinking very hard, the bladder exhibits the internal commotion. The monarch of the moon, a gentleman called the Grand Lunar, has a brain - case many yards in diameter, which has to be held up by his attendants, and soothed with a cooling spray. Should we envy him, or think ourselves fortunate that the human brain is kept within bounds by its bony envelope? This is a pretty conundrum for a German University. I am inclined, however, to disbelieve in the Grand Lunar, because his prodigious thinking apparatus sends no waves to replenish our stock of ideas. He must have plenty to spare, and he could shoot them through space with the velocity of a moonbeam. Perhaps he is selfish, and keeps them all for his own people. I hope our philosophers will show that they are superior to this planetary patriotism by sending their brain-waves generously in the direction of the moon when she is at the full.

A correspondent writes: "So many of my friends have been revaccinated that I find it necessary to check the warmth of personal greetings. It is no longer safe to cry, 'Hallo! old chap, how goes it?' and seize a man affectionately by the arm. This breezy geniality often produces a scowl, and even a howl. 'Confound you! he says. 'Can't you be more careful when a fellow's just been vaccinated?' Thus, Sir, are the heart's best impulses nipped in the bud! May I suggest that, with a view to Christmas, when (if ever) one is moved to grasp the arms of old friends, every freshly vaccinated limb shall wear a scarlet ribbon? I saw a man yesterday with this red badge of courage. I can say courage because you need a good deal of it to decorate yourself with a ribbon as if you were a crowing infant at its first afternoon party. Facetious persons are likely to pinch your cheek and say, 'Did ums, then?' Far better to run this risk than to be soured against the friend of your boyhood when he grips you by the wrong arm to wish you a Merry Christmas!"

M. Santos Dumont is a man of omens. He has withdrawn from the Paris Aëro Club and become the first member of the London Aëro Club. He signalised his election by predicting that as England had won "the Empire of the sea," so she would win "the Empire of the air." Nice reading for the gentlemen in Paris who have lost M. Santos Dumont's company and goodwill! His compliment to us is gratifying, but embarrassing. He does not consider that our " Empire of the sea," and our present efforts to cut the claws which have lately been grabbing at part of our Empire of the land, do not endear us to the entire world. If we had an aërial navy to battle in the blue, Dr. Leyds would announce that we had sent a murderous expedition to the moon out of sheer love of atrocities.

It is conceivable that some day the grasping Briton will be glad enough to travel through the air, if only to escape sea-sickness. He would not object to the conveyance of merchandise by the same means of transit, if only to set up a wholesome competition with railway rates. But it will need a lot of pressure to make him start an aërial armament. He would cheerfully call a Convention at the Hague, and propose to the nations a self-denying ordinance, pledging all of them never to employ war-ships in the clouds. But what a chorus of penetrating Lutherans would denounce

MUSIC.

At the Symphony Concert at the Queen's Hall on Nov. 23 an important new work lent a further attraction to the delightful performance. This was a tone poem by Mr. F. H. Cowen, entitled "A Fantasy of Life and Love." It can hardly be described as programme-music, for the broad themes only are suggested by the composer, who leaves the details to be filled in by his audience. It is a short "poem," taken with no perceptible pauses, which makes it more connected; but even on the first hearing, makes it more connected; but even on the first hearing, its beauties are quickly appreciated. There is a dignity about it that is very pleasing, an absence of triviality, and a beautiful flowing melody, which richness of orchestration weaves into a pleasing whole. It will probably become a popular item in the programme of Mr. Wood's orchestra. The grand No. 5 Symphony in C minor of Beethoven was also beautifully rendered, and the popular "Ride of the Valkyries" and Siegfried's Journey. The orchestra was perfect, and neither it nor Mr. Wood showed any signs of strain from the it nor Mr. Wood showed any signs of strain from the enormous amount of work lately undertaken.

On the preceding day, Nov. 22, the anniversary of Sir Arthur Sullivan's death was marked by a concert entirely devoted to his compositions. The programme began with an overture of his, "In Memoriam." Mr. Newman had engaged the Wolverhampton Festival Choral Society to sing in the choruses of the "Golden Legend" and selections from "Ivanhoe," and excellent they were in balance and precision. They appeared, however, a little unaccustomed to the magnetic control of Mr. Wood, who seems almost inspired in his subtle appreciations of light and shade and delicacies of distinction in phrasing. To be rehearsed even once under his bâton and artistic personality must be a liberal education. Madame Kirkby Lunn and Madame Lillian Blauvelt both sang well in spite of colds. Madame Blauvelt both sang well in spite of colds. Madame Sobrino rendered the exquisite prayer of Rebecca in "Ivanhoe" excellently.

Madame Adelina Patti again drew to the Albert Hall a delighted audience on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 21. It was her only appearance in London this season, and the enthusiasm, especially of one or two older members of the audience, was almost painful. Madame Patti sang the intricate "Il Bacio" valse song of Arditi, the jewel-song from "Faust," and as encores "Home, Sweet Home," and "Comin' through the Rye," making as her farewell bow a quaint little village curtsey. Her voice is still quite marvellous, clear as a bell, and full of facile grace in her execution of high trills and schools. facile grace in her execution of high trills and shakes. It is only the strain on the highest soprano notes that shows any marring of time. She was supported by Miss Clara Butt, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, and Miss Eldina Blick her she she was supported by Miss Clara Butt, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, and Miss Eldina Bligh, who played an aria of Bach exceedingly well.

Mr. Newman gave a Popular Concert on Saturday, Nov. 23, at the Albert Hall, with a mammoth programme. Nov. 23, at the Albert Hall, with a mammoth programme. Madame Kirkby Lunn was the most popular vocalist. She sang "The Enchantress," by Halton. Madame Lillian Blauvelt showed a wonderful control of her voice and an exhaustive study of technique in "The Sicilian Vespers" of Verdi, and "Una voce poco fà," from "Il Barbiere" of Rossini. M. Ysaye played incomparably the first movement from the Concerto No. 2 in D minor of Max Bruch; and many other performers appeared, among them being the brilliant pianist Mr. Mark Hambourg, who gave the complicated "Marche Militaire" of Schubert-Tausig.

The Ballad Concerts have such delightful and varied programmes that it is almost impossible and invidious to select any special artists for praise. Every taste is gratified. Still, special mention may be made of gratified. Still, special mention may b M. Joseph Hollman in his violoncello soli, of Chopin, and an andante by himself; of Mr. Maurice Farkoa in his artistic French-English songs; and Miss Muriel Foster in a "Madrigal" by Clutsam.

The Saturday Popular Concert on Nov. 23 produced a quartet of Tschaikowsky in D major, his first attempt at string composition. It has great beauties, notably in the andante, which is practically a yielin solo, with with a strong accompaniment of violin, viola, and violoncello. M. Sauret played this movement admirably. For the rest, the quartet-players, MM. Sauret, Friederich, Alfred Gibson, and Julius Klengel, do not satisfy the most fastidious taste. They show at times a tendency to roughness. Miss Fanny Davies played beautifully some academic soli of Domenico Scarlatti and a sonata of Brahms written for the pianoforte and violoncello. - M.I.H.

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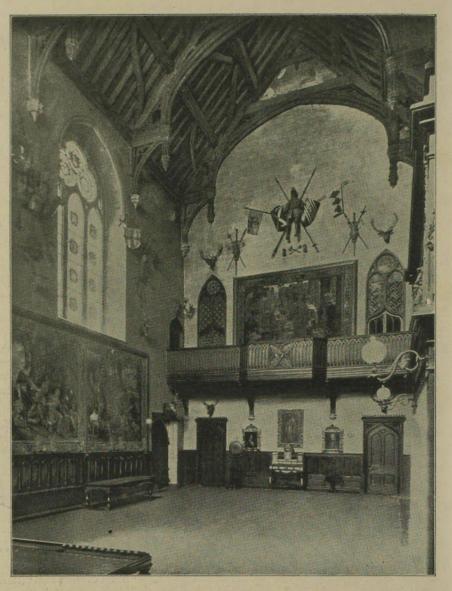
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HOGARTH'S HOUSE AT CHISWICK, SOLD FOR £1500.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

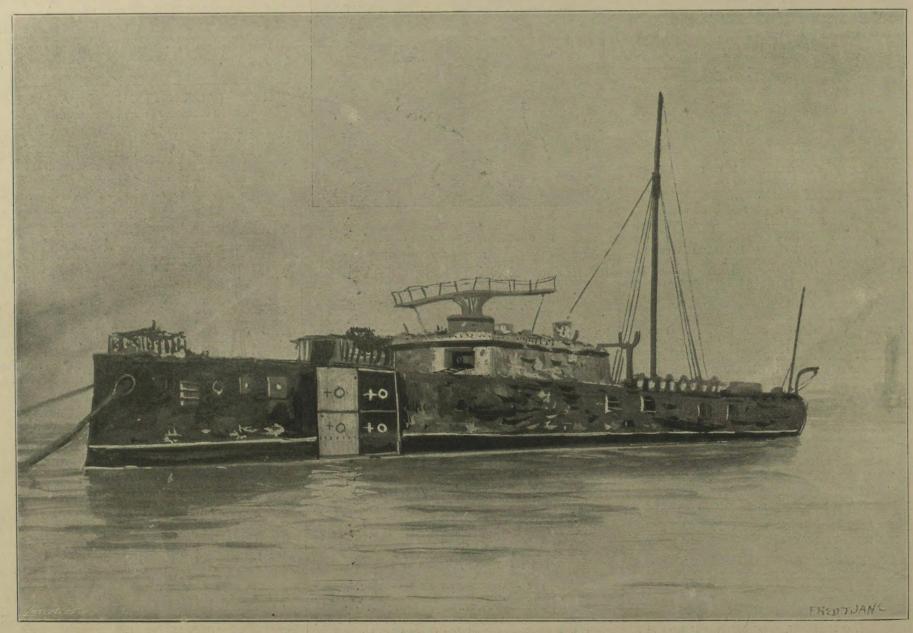
The Hogarth House Presentation Committee were unable to raise the £1500 required to purchase the building as a public memorial. On November 25, when the house was put up to auction at Tokenhouse Yard, two private gentlemen bought it for that sum. Their intentions with regard to the property have not yet been disclosed.



BATTLE ABBEY, SOLD FOR £200,000: ABBOT'S HALL IN THE ABBEY.

PHOTOGRAPH LENT BY THE COURTESY OF MR. JOSEPH STOWER.

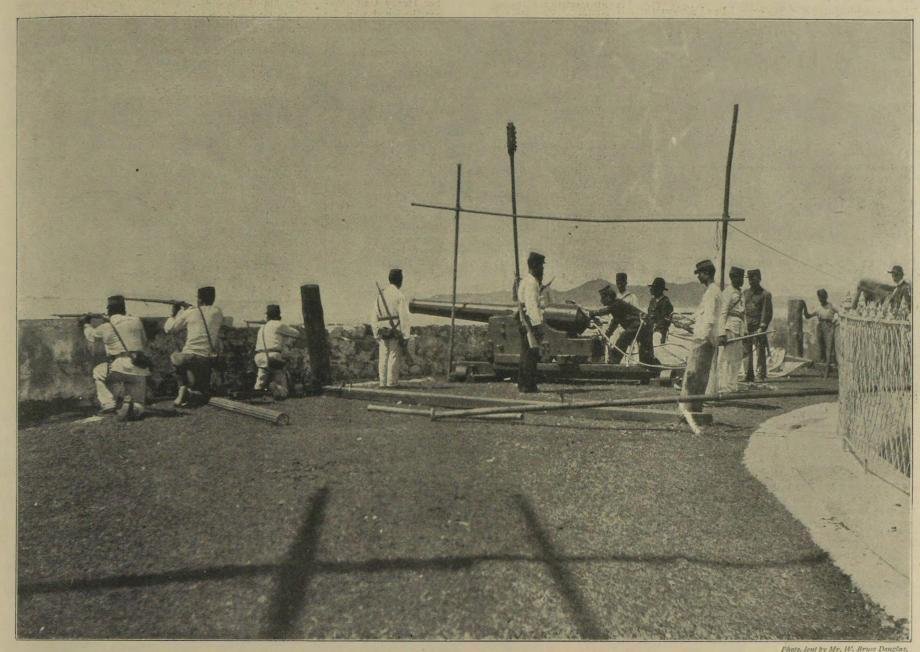
The hall, which is reached through the main entrance, has a beautiful walnut roof and a great south window. At the South end is an ancient dais round which the walls are panelled in oak in fine arcaded tracery finished with a central canopy. At the North end is a minstrels' gallery. The sale took place on November 26.



AN INTERRUPTED TARGET PRACTICE: H.M.S. "BELLEISLE" PREPARED FOR FURTHER GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS.

Drawn by F. T. Jane, our Special Artist at Portsmouth.

The "Belleisle," having it a partially repaired and built up forward to resemble the side of a modern armoured cruiser, was on November 26 taken out to be further fired at with large lyddile shells and other projectiles. The Lords of the Admiralty went out to witness the experiment, but on account of a sea-fog at the last moment everything had to be put off.



THE INSURRECTION IN COLOMBIA: GOVERNMENT TROOPS AT ARTILLERY PRACTICE.



Brazilian Minister. Lord Dundonald. M. Dumont.

THE BANQUET TO M. SANTOS DUMONT AT THE HOTEL METROPOLE, NOVEMBER 25: ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE BRAZILIAN AËRONAUT.

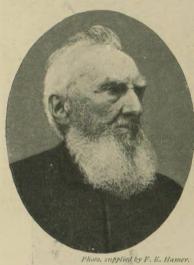
Drawn by H. C. Seppings Wright.

PERSONAL.

The King performed one of those graceful and diplomatic acts with which his name has so long been associated, when he commanded a guard of honour to act as escort to the body of the late Count Hatzfeldt on its removal from the German Embassy to Victoria for Sommerberg. Such international courtesies should do much to counterbalance the hysterical shriekings of "yellow" no matter of what country.

Mr. Fildes hopes to finish his portrait of the King in time to exhibit it at next year's Academy, and there is talk also of his Majesty's giving sittings to M. Benjamin Constant for a pendant portrait to that which the same painter has already produced of Queen Alexandra.

The Rev. Silvan Evans, who received on Nov. 22 at Aberystwyth the first honorary degree of D.Litt. conferred by the University



DR. SILVAN EVANS First D.Litt. of the University of Wales.

Welsh scholar of his generation. Though eightythree years of age, he is still engaged in completing a great Welsh - English Dictionary, which resembles in method the Oxford Dictionary of Dr. Murray. Dictionary Dr. Evans has been engaged in the study of Welsh literature, and especially Welsh lexicography, for over sixty years, and most of his work has been done

of Wales, is the

venerable

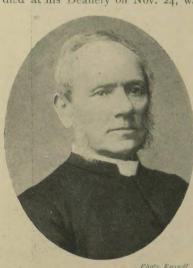
most

without fee or reward. The last twenty-five years he has spent as Rector of Llanwrin, a secluded country parish in the Valley of the Dovey. As a Celtic scholar he has a European reputation, but he is particularly proud of the distinction conferred upon him by the national University of Wales, of which the King has just resigned the Chancellorship and been succeeded by the Prince of

Earl Stanhope has presented the little Devon town of Holsworthy with the freehold of its recreation-ground in honour of the coming of age of his eldest son, Lord Mahon. This is a fine precedent, and one which might advantageously be followed, even at the sacrifice of some of the birthday feasting popular among the tenantry on these high occasions.

The advantage of being Poet Laureate, according to the advantage of being Foet Laureate, according to one Poet Laureate's testimony, is that the liver wing of the chicken is almost invariably his. But a Mayor has greater privileges, if the Mayor of Yarmouth may be taken as a type. No sooner did he ascend the civic chair than his "refuse-bin was emptied three times a week instead of once a fortnight." On which the pertinent comment has been made that every household contains a possible future Mayor.

The Very Rev. Evan Lewis, Dean of Bangor, who died at his Deanery on Nov. 24, was born eighty-three



THE LATE VERY REV. EVAN LEWIS, Dean of Bangor,

years ago in Cardiganshire, and was educated Jesus College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1841. A year later he was ordained by Bishop Bethell of Bangor, and after serving several curacies, was appointed in 1859 to the incum-bency of Aber-dare. Seven years later, on the nomination of the Lord Chancellor, he became Rector of Dolgelly and Rural Dean. The clergy of the diocese chose him as their Proctor

in Convocation; and he had been Chancellor of the Cathedral and Canon Residentiary when, in 1877, he was promoted to be Dean.

Mr. Balfour is suffering from an attack of influenza, which has prevented him from fulfilling an important Mr. Asquith had made engagement at Wolverhampton. a special appeal to the Leader of the House of Commons to say at Wolverhampton that the terms offered to the Boers last March still hold good. Since then Mr. Steyn has told Lord Kitchener that the Boers will never resume negotiations except on the basis of their unqualified

Mr. Redmond has boasted in America that Ireland took the side of liberty in South Africa by sending Mr. Lynch to fight for the Boers. Mr. Lynch, who is still in Paris, declines to talk of his military achievements. He says he is an earnest Home Ruler, whose ambition it is to reconcile the English and the Irish peoples. How such a desirable end is to be attained by a "Colonel" in the Boer army is not clear to ordinary persons.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman says that we have conducted the war with "loathsome cruelty," and that to defend the policy of the concentration camps is "loath-

some hypocrisy." As this remarkable utterance is widely quoted on the Continent, the commentary of Lord Durham is also worthy of quotation. If Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, remarked Lord Durham, believed what he said, he was a fool; and if he did not believe it, he was a

John Huss, the Bohemian reformer who was burnt at the stake in 1415, has been made the instrument of a curious stroke of ecclesiastical and political policy. two hundred Czechs residing in Russia have petitioned the Holy Synod for the canonisation of Huss, and M. Pobiedonostzeff, the Procurator, is said to favour the idea. The Press of Prague declares that by the canonisation "a long-cherished wish of the nation would be fulfilled because in all our old national agency. Like be fulfilled, because in all our old national songs John Huss, the Czech reformer, is called a saint.

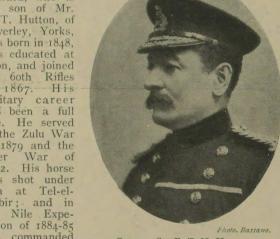
That the Greek Church should canonise a man who was put to death by the Church of Rome is by no means surprising, for it accords well not only with orthodox propagandism, but with Russia's well-known design of assuming a protectorate over the Slavonic members of the Greek Church in other countries. The Slavs who do not adhere to the Greek Church reside for the most part in Austria and Hungary, and these not only obstruct the progress of the Eastern Church, but show themselves not the least anxious for Russian protection. That orthodox Czechs should be provided by the canonisation of Huss with a rallying-cry will without doubt give the Carlo Cherch at temperatous importus. cause of the Greek Church a tremendous impetus. or later this would afford yet another lever to the insidious persistence of Russian political methods.

Lord Kitchener's denial of the stupid lie that at Graspan, on June 6, the British troops put Boer women and children in front of their fighting-line is scoffed at by the German Press. There is, however, a perceptible decline of the abuse which passes for reason among German professors, parsons, and journalists.

Sir Charles Dilke has suggested that the guerilla warfare should be met as it was met by the French in Mexico. When the French occupied the capital of that country, they found that their difficulties were just beginning, as all Mexico swarmed with guerillas. They started counter-guerillas, and the Mexicans were beaten at their own game.

Colonel Sir Edward Thomas Henry Hutton, K.C.M.G., C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Federal

Forces in Australia. Sir Australia. Sir Edward, who is the son of Mr. E. T. Hutton, of Beverley, Yorks, was born in 1848, was educated at Eton, and joined the 60th Rifles in 1867. His military career has been a full one. He served in the Zulu War of 1879 and the Boer War of Boer War of 1882. His horse was shot under him at Tel-el-Kebir; and in the Nile Expe-dition of 1884-85 he commanded the mounted infantry. After



COLONEL SIR E. T. H. HUTTON, To Command the Federal Forces in Australia.

a four years' command of mounted infantry at Aldershot, he was placed at the head of the Military Forces of New South Wales, and in 1896 presided over the Military Conferences in Australia. After a short tenure of office as Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland, he became in 1898 General in command of the Dominion Militia. Edward has played an important part in the South African War.

Sir Thomas Lipton says he will struggle again for the America Cup, even if he has to build a third *Shamrock*.

Something tragic is said to have happened to Queen Draga, but official explanations from Belgrade suggest that it is nothing worse than hysteria. How to be a Servian Queen without becoming hysterical is a problem that might overtax the strongest-minded woman in Europe or America.

The French Government has appointed a Commission to inquire into the "depopulation" of France. One heroic remedy is to impose a tax on bachelors, but the Deputy who advocates this has not succeeded in commending it to the Chamber. Besides, even if the tax were imposed, it would not force bachelors to marry. would merely add them to the existing agitators against the Government.

M. Sienkiewicz, the distinguished novelist, has addressed to the Czar a protest against the action of the authorities in Prussian Poland, where people have been punished for protesting against the compulsory teaching of the catechism in German. There was a revolt of the school-children, and at the judicial inquiry it appeared that the parents were convinced that Christ and His Apostles spoke Polish.

Earl Russell has been giving the Pharos Club a most amusing account of his prison life. On his arrival at Holloway, he found his cell already prepared, and the Holloway, he found his cell already prepared, and the former Balliol man seems to have taken the ceremonies of his second "going into residence" with considerable humour. Asked what was his religion, he replied, "Agnostic," and was diverted to find that they wrote him down a Protestant. Earl Russell advises all who may be in similar case to make friends with the prison doctor, as one can obtain anything upon a medical certificate. He confesses that he had a dull time, in spite of six books per week from Mudie's, and although he went to chapel at first, he gave it up when the chaplain preached a sermon in which he it up when the chaplain preached a sermon in which he

said that, although it was beautiful to see a poor man creeping to church, it was a nobler sight to see a King kneeling at the altar.

At Athens there have been sanguinary riots on account of a well-intentioned scheme of Queen Olga's to have the Gospel translated into modern Greek for the benefit of the poor, who cannot read the original text. This is regarded by the people as a sinister political manœuvre aimed by Russia against the Greek Church.

The much-discussed scheme for the widening of Piccadilly is now to be carried through. At the meeting of the County Council on Nov. 26 the scheme was agreed to. A few points were criticised by Mr. Low, but Colonel Probyn said that he accepted the project as one that would undeniably benefit the neighbourhood.

The new Premier of Western Australia, Mr. Alfred Edward Morgans, was born in Wales nearly sixty years ago. Mr.

years ago. Morgans was in Mexico, where he was numbered among the friends of President Diaz, when the goldfields of Western Australia were discovered. He settled at Coolgardie, and in due course went as its represent-ative to the Legislative Assembly, where he was a warm friend and supporter of Sir John Forrest until that states-man became absorbed in the larger sphere of the Common-



MR. A. E. MORGANS, New Premier of Western Australia.

wealth Parliament. Mr. Morgans, who was in England a year ago, is the principal holder of the Mount Morgans Mine, on the Mount Margaret Goldfield; and at Albany, where he has his summer residence, he has started fruitgardening on a great scale.

The Rev. C. H. B. Hudson, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Oxford, has resigned on account of ill-health. Mr. Hudson was connected with St. Barnabas' as voluntary curate for fifteen years, and succeeded the Rev. M. H. Noel as vicar a few months ago. During his short incumbency the debts on the church and schools have been paid, and many improvements have been introduced into the services.

Principal Forsyth, of Hackney College, is much in request among London Nonconformists this winter. In a recent address at Dr. Clifford's church on "How to Read the Bible," he strongly recommended the Twentieth Century New Testament. He said he had tried this Testament with his congregation at Cambridge, and the results had been satisfactory. This Testament was very different from the translation prepared by Dr. Johnson's friends, who thought the language of the Bible too simple, and rendered it into Johnsonese.

The appointment of the Right Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D., Bishop of Tasmania, to be the new secretary of the Society for the

Propagation the Gospel has not been made or accepted without a great many heart - searchings and a good many cablegrams. Only two years ago did the Bishop accept his new see, and in so doing seemed to settle himself at the Antipodes for life When the recall home came him he hesitated even longer than those at the society's headquarters had been obliged to do in of enlarged



THE RIGHT REV. H. H. MONTGOMERY, New Secretary S.P.G.

questions of finance; but at last, after delays caused by difficulties and distances, the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The new secretary is a son-in-law of Dean Farrar, whose daughter Maud he married in 1881 He was educated Cambridge, and for ten years was Vicar of St. Mark's,

Miss Stone is still in captivity, as no arrangement can be effected for the payment of the ransom. The brigands will not deliver up their prisoner till they get the money, and the American Consul who has charge of the ranson will not pay it until Miss Stone is liberated. The lady appears to be regarding the dilemma with resignation.

The appointment of Mr. Albert de Rutzen to the Chief Magistracy of the Metropolitan Police Courts, announced on Nov. 26, was almost a foregone conclusion. Mr. de Rutzen was bornin 1831, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1857. For a space of twenty-six years, from 1876 to 1891, he was Metropolitan police magistrate at Marylebone. He then became magistrate the Westminster and afterwards occupied the bornh at at Westminster, and afterwards occupied the bench at the Marlborough Street and Bow Street Police Courts. At the latter it fell to him to conduct the weekly ceremony of remanding Dr. Krause.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE KING AT SANDRINGHAM.

After a stay of one night in London, King Edward left for Sandringham on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 23. The same train conveyed some of his Majesty's guests, including the Marquis of Salisbury and the Bishop of London. A considerable number of persons assembled in the streets to witness the departure, but as the weather was cold and his Majesty occupied a closed carriage, only the merest glimpse of the Sovereign could be obtained the merest glimpse of the Sovereign could be obtained. Wolferton was reached after dark, and at the station his Wolferton was reached after dark, and at the station his Majesty's motor-car was waiting to convey him to Sandringham. The scene which our Artist has depicted was most picturesque. On Sunday the King and Queen, the royal family, and his Majesty's guests attended Divine service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. Canon Harvey, Domestic Chaplain to the King, officiated, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of London.

THE KING AND VIRGINIA WATER.

The King is to give water-parties at Windsor, and the slipway at Virginia Water, laid over a hundred years ago, is now being renewed under the direction of Captain D. N. Welch, R.N. Diver Leverett has been specially sent from Portsmouth Dockyard for the work. It is interesting to recall the fact that the old slipway was recently used when Queen Victoria's frigate was removed from the lake.

THE SIGNING OF THE PEKING PROTOCOL.

The last official act of the Powers in settlement of the Chinese disturbance of 1900 was carried into effect on Sept. 7, when the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers signed the protocol recording the agreement. In terms of Article 6, the Powers have given their consent, in return for certain concessions, to the assessment of customs duties on imports by sea on a 5 per cent. basis value. The arrangement includes articles which have hitherto been admitted into China duty-free, but an exception has been made in the case of rice, cereals, and foreign flour.

Sir James Crichton Browne, Colonel Templer, Director of Military Ballooning, Professor Sir Norman Lockyer, and the Brazilian Minister, who announced that his President had just conferred a signal honour on his daring countryman for his services to civilisation. M. Dumont is honorary founder of the Aëro Club of the United Kingdom, which has already a very long list of candidates for membership.

THE ART OF SELF-DEFENCE.

The various methods of self-defence adopted by followers of the "Bartitsu" system were demonstrated at their School of Arms on Nov. 23, when they were opposed by English and Continental wrestlers and boxers. Great interest was aroused by the contest between a professional wrestler in the Cornish and Devonshire style and Uyenishi, champion light-weight wrestler of Osaka. The Japanese won each of the three throws. A professional boxer defended himself against the school's "savate," with an indecisive result. The Bartitsu method of wrestling was illustrated, and demonstrations were given of the use of the walking-stick as a defensive weapon. Four members of the audience were then invited to attempt to strangle one of the two Japanese by means of a rod placed across his throat. Needless to say, their efforts were unavailing.

THE WÜRTEMBERG STAMPS.

In 1871 Bismarck's great scheme of German unification, that swept away so many needless issues of stamps, left Bayaria and Würtemberg untouched. The latter country, by the act of its own Legislature, has now practically surrendered itself to the known wishes of the Kaiser, and at an early date stamp-collectors must write "Finis" to one of the most interesting and reputable of the stampof the most interesting and reputable of the stamp-issuing States of Europe. An appreciation of the values of most Würtemberg stamps, and especially of such scarcer varieties as the old eighteen-kreutzer stamps of 1851-68, is probably only a question of time. Whether Bavaria will be induced to follow Würtemberg's lead, and thus leave only one imperial issue of stamps for all Germany, is open to doubt. The Bavarians are a

for all Germany, is open to doubt. The Bavarians are a stubborn, hard-headed, commercial people, who remember well their fathers' gallant services in the hard fighting of 1870. They will not willingly surrender the only outward and visible token of their autonomy. The stamps we publish are lent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons.



THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF WÜRTEMBERG, TO BE SUPERSEDED BY GERMAN STAMPS.

These terms have now become operative, as it was further agreed that two months should elapse before the new tariff should take effect.

DISCARDED WAR-SHIPS.

Following close on the order for the removal of the names of the *Invincible*, the *Neptune*, and the *Iron Duke* from the active list of the Navy comes the announcement that the old wooden war-ship *Nettle* has been sold out of the service. This vessel, which captured *Le Sylph* from the French in 1808, and took part in the bombard-ments of Sidon and St. Jean d'Acre in 1840, was renamed. ments of Sidon and St. Jean d'Acre in 1840, was renamed more than once, and has borne the names of *Thunderer* and *Cornet*. For forty years she has been an armourplate-testing hulk at Portsmouth. The *Myrtle*, which is also shown in our Illustration, was originally known as the *Malabar*, and was built at Bombay. She has been serving as a coal-hulk.

PRINCE ADALBERT IN PALESTINE.

Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the German Emperor's third Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the German Emperor's third son, who is at present cruising with his ship in the East, and who has lately visited the Sultan at Constantinople, arrived on the morning of Nov. 5 at Jaffa. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by forty-nine other naval cadets, left later in the day for Jerusalem, where he made a stay of four days, visiting the chief places of interest in the city and neighbourhood. Prince Adalbert has in the course of his tour seen the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Mosque of El Ahsa, and the German Church of St. Saviour, the opening ceremony of which was performed by his father, the Emperor, during his Majesty's memorable tour in the Holy Land.

THE BANQUET TO M. SANTOS DUMONT.

The intrepid aëronaut M. Santos Dumont, the winner of the Deutsch prize, was entertained at a banquet given in his honour by the newly formed Aëro Club of the United Kingdom at the Hotel Metropole on Nov. 25. In the course of his speech M. Dumont, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, remarked that after his aërial voyage in February from France to Corsica, he hoped to return to England and to undertake some trials in his air-ship over London, perhaps circumnavigate St. Paul's. The Earl of Dundonald was in the chair, and among those present were the Hon. Charles S. Rolls, Lord Suffield,

LORD ROBERTS AT ALDERSHOT.

Lord Roberts paid his first visit to Aldershot as Commander-in-Chief on Nov. 23, and was received at North Camp Station by Lieutenant-General Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, who was accompanied by the District Staff. The guard of honour was provided by the 2nd Highland Light Infantry. Escorted by 2nd Dragoon Guards, Lord Roberts rode to the Queen's Parade, and there inspected the 7th Hussars, the Essex, Liverpool, Guards, and composite companies of Mounted Infantry, and the 4th Garrison Regiment, which is about to leave for Malta. After the mounted troops had marched past in file, three sides of pad, and the Commanders in Chief

a square were formed, and the Commander - in - Chief addressed the men ordered to South Africa. Subsequently he made a tour of the canteens in the district and visited the Cambridge Hospital and the Barossa and Army Service Corps Institutes. A novel feature of the parade was the head-gear of the Hussars, a wide-brimmed hat of stiff felt with a high, flat crown, fitted with an ingenious arrangement by which free circulation of air is maintained in the hat, even while it is firmly pressed on the head. The contingent for the front was, of course, in khaki.

THE INSURRECTION IN COLOMBIA.

As we pointed out in dealing with the recent Colombian and Venezuelan trouble, these two States, apart from any enmity which they entertained against each other,

were torn by internal dis-sensions. The Colombian and Venezuelan affair is practically over, but the Colombian Liberals, who were in sympathy Venezuela against with own Government (just as the Venezuelan Conservatives were in sympathy with the Colombian Government against their own rulers), on Nov. 19 unexpectedly attacked the town of Colon. The Liberal forces consisted of 150 men under General In their advance on Colon, they boarded a train from Panama at La Cascadas Station, having taken the precaution to cut the telegraph - wire. wily Liberals on arriving outside Colon quitted the train and attacked a small Government guard - post. Here General Patino fell, and the forces under Colonel Barrera proceeded to Colon, where they sur-prised the Government troops and overcame them in an engagement lasting



THE PROPOSED CANONISATION OF JOHN HUSS: PORTRAIT OF THE REFORMER.

See " Personal."

The American vessel Machias has landed a hundred bluejackets, and taken possession of the railway station. The Colombian Government gun-boat *General Pinzon* arrived off Colon on Nov. 24, and a bombardment is threatened. At Panama, on the other side of the Isthmus, barricades are being erected in the streets, and well-known Liberals are being arrested. Further fighting has taken place at Culebra and Barbacoa.

CYCLE SHOWS AT SYDENHAM AND ISLINGTON.

The rival cycle and motor shows at the Crystal Palace and the Agricultural Hall opened on Nov. 22. Both may be said to be worthy of a visit, though comparatively few real novelties are apparent at either. A patent coupling for bicycles—chiefly for military purposes—invented by Lord Dundonald has aroused a good deal of interest at the letter within the comparative purposes. at the latter exhibition.

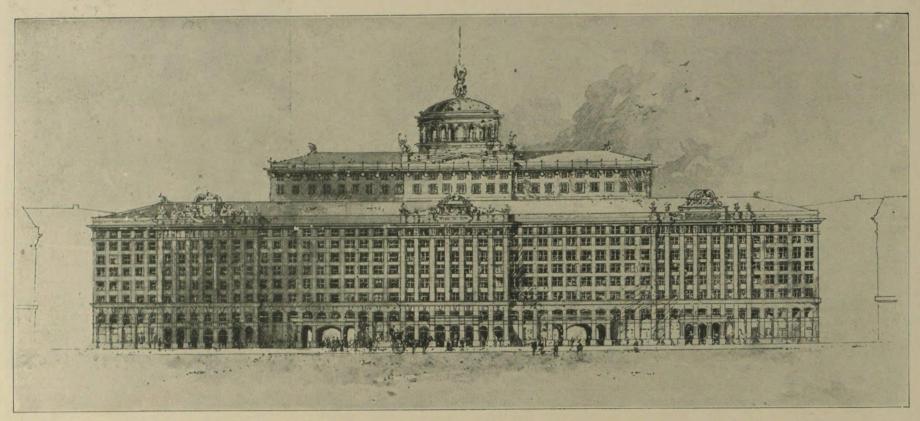
PORTRAITS OF "BEAUTIFUL WOMEN."

At 175, New Bond Street, Mr. Heyman has on view a number of "Beautiful Pictures of Beautiful Women," as his own catalogue calls them. Hogarth's "Miss Thornhill"—perhaps the gem of the collection—represents the aunt of the painter's wife—a charming aunt, albeit a sedate. George Harlow is seen in a mellow and golden mood in his portrait of the Countess of Essex; while Miss Penelope Peel, the great Sir Robert's daughter, gave Sir Thomas Lawrence a subject after his own (very large) heart. The "Miss Gore" of Romney, and "Une Dame de Qualité," by Charles Le Brun, afford an interesting contrast between English and French an interesting contrast between English and French-methods; and, whatever may be said of the Frenchman's superiority in the proportions and substance of the figure, the English painter easily holds his own in the presentation of a simple and maidenly dignity of face, typically English. Also on exhibition in the same galleries is a "Virgin and Child," by Murillo, less mundane than many presentments of the same subject made by the great Spanish master.



THE PREPARATION FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BOATING PARTIES: DIVING OPERATIONS AT VIRGINIA WATER.

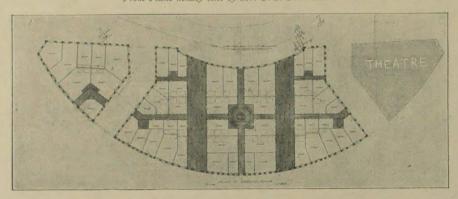
PROJECTED GREAT ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES IN LONDON.



THE PROPOSED GREAT STRAND BUILDING: ELEVATION OF THE NEW CRESCENT ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE FROM THE STRAND,

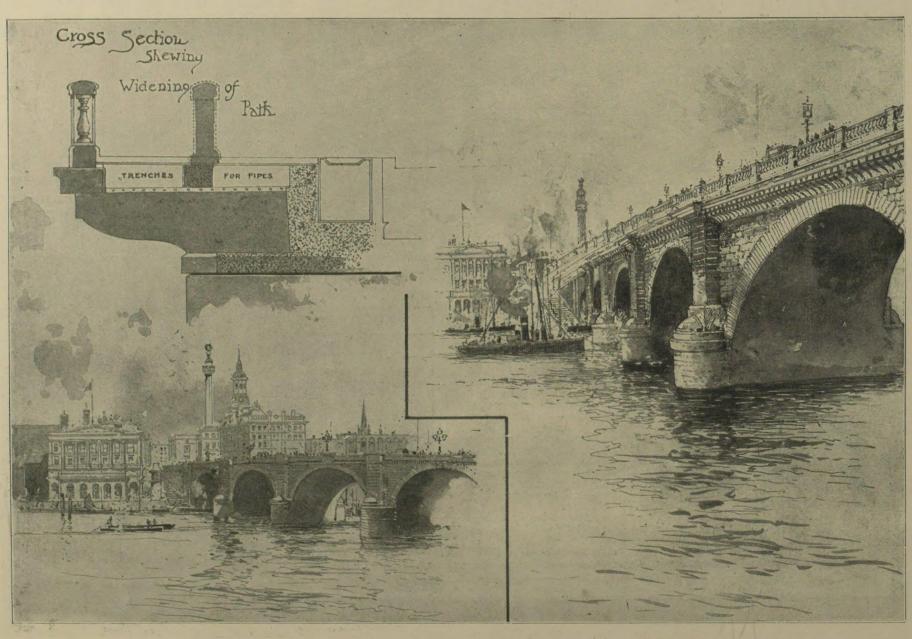
From Plans kindly lent by Mr. C. S. Drummond.

IT is proposed that the great space now being cleared in the Strand should be occupied by a huge building of the American type, covering 900,000 square feet. The Strand frontage would be 750 feet; the height twelve storeys. Although not a "sky-scraper," the building would be in cubic content the largest in the world. The architect is Mr. Esler. The scheme is still quite tentative.



GROUND PLAN OF THE GREAT STRAND BUILDING.

THE long-talked of widening of London Bridge will soon be seriously undertaken, and an open balustrade will be substituted for the present parapet. The footway is to be widened 4 feet 6 inches by a system of cantilevers; 2 feet 6 inches will be added to the roadway. As shown in our sectional plan, trenches will run beneath the payement for the carrying of gas and electric mains.



LONDON BRIDGE AS IT IS.

LONDON BRIDGE AS IT WILL BE.

THE LANDLORD OF THE BIG FLUME HOTEL.

By BRET HARTE.

*

Illustrated by R. Caton Woodville.

PART II.

Abner passed on, but after the dinner was over he found the stranger in the hall. "Ye pulled me up rather short in thar," said the man gloomily, "but it's just as well, as the talk I was wantin with ye was kinder betwixt and between ourselves, and not hotel business. My name's Byers—and my wife let on she met ye down here."

For the first time it struck Abner as incongruous that another man should call Rosalie "his wife," although the fact of her remarriage had been made sufficiently plain to him. He accepted it as he would an earthquake, or any other dislocation, with his usual tolerant smile, and held out his hand.

Mr. Byers took it, seemingly mollified, and yet inwardly disturbed—more even than was customary in Abner's guests after dinner. "Have a drink with me," he suggested, although it had struck him that Mr. Byers had been drinking before dinner.

"I'm agreeable," responded Byers promptly, "but," with a glance at the crowded bar-room, "couldn't we go somewhere, just you and me, and have a quiet confab?"

"I reckon. But ye must wait till we get her off."

Mr. Byers started slightly, but it appeared that the impedimental sex in this case was the coach, which, after a slight feminine hesitation, was at last started. Whereupon Mr. Langworthy, followed by a negro with a tray bearing a decanter and glasses, grasped Mr. Byers' arm, and, walking along a small side yerandah the depth of

the house, stepped off, and apparently plunged with his guest into the primeval wilderness.

It has been already indicated that the site of the Big Flume Hotel had been scantily cleared, but Mr. Byers, backwoodsman though he was, was quite unprepared for so abrupt a change. The hotel, with its noisy crowd and garish newness, although scarcely a dozen yards away, seemed lost completely to sight and sound. A slight fringe of old tin cans, broken china, shavings, and even of the long-dried chips of the felled trees, once crossed, the two men were alone! From the tray deposited at the foot of an enormous pine they took the decanter, filled their glasses, and then disposed of themselves comfortably against a spreading root. The curling tail of a squirrel disappeared behind them; the far-off tap of a woodpecker accented the loneliness. And then, almost magically as it seemed, the thin veneering of civilisation on the two men seemed to be cast off like the old bark of the trees around them, and they lounged before each other in aboriginal freedom. Mr. Byers removed his restraining duster and under-coat; Mr. Langworthy resigned his dirty white jacket and his collar, and unloosed a suspender, with which he

"Would it be a fair question between two fair-minded men es hez lived alone," said Mr. Byers, with a gravity so supernatural that it could be referred only to liquor, "to ask ye in what sort o' way did Mrs. Byers show her temper?"

"Show her temper?" echoed Abner vacantly.

"Yes!—in course I mean when you and Mrs. Byers was—was—one. You know the di-vorce was for in-compatibility of temper."

"But she got the divorce from me; so I reckon I had the temper," said Langworthy, with great simplicity.

"Wha-at?" said Mr. Byers, putting down his glass, and gazing with drunken gravity into the sad-eyed, yet good-humouredly tolerant man before him. "You? You had the temper?"

"I reckon that's what the Court allowed," said Abner simply.

Mr. Byers stared. Then after a moment's pause he nodded with a significant yet relieved face—"Yes—I see—in course. Times when you'd histed too much o' this corn-juice"—lifting up his glass—"inside yeye sorter bust out ravin'!"

But Abner shook his head. "I wuz a total abstainer in them days," he said quietly.

Mr. Byers got unsteadily on his legs and looked around him. "Wot might hev bin the general gait o' your temper, pardner?" he said in a hoarse whisper.

"Don't know. I reckon that's jest whar the incompatibility kem in."

"And when she hove plates at your head, wot did you do?"

"She didn't hove no plates," said Abner gravely; "did she say she did?"

"No; no!" returned Byers hastily, in crimson confusion. "I kinder got it mixed with suthin' else."



"Mary Ellen-your first wife!" repeated Abner, vacantly.

He waved his hand in a lordly way, as if dismissing the subject. "Howsumever, you and her is 'off' anyway," he added with badly concealed anxiety.
"I reckon there's the decree," returned Abner, with

his usual resigned acceptance of the fact.

"Mrs. Byers wuz allowin' ye wus thinkin' of a second. How's that comin' on?"

"Jest whar it was," returned Abner. "I ain't doin' anything yet. Ye see, I 've got to tell the gal, naturally, that I 'm di-vorced. And as that isn't known hereabouts, I don't keer to do so till I 'm pretty certain. And then, in course, I 've got to."

"Why hev ye 'got to'?" asked Byers abruptly.
"Because it wouldn't be on the square with the girl," said Abner. "How would you like it if Mrs. Byers had never told you she's been married to me? And s'rosse

never told you she's been married to me? And s'pose you'd happened to hev bin a di-vorced man and hadn't told her—eh? Well," he continued, sinking back resignedly against the tree, "I ain't sayin' anythin' but she'd hev got another di-vorce—and from you, on the spot—you bet!"

"Well, all I kin say is," said Mr. Byers, lifting his voice excitedly, "that—" but he stopped short, and was about to fill his glass again from the decanter, when the hand of Abpers topped him.

the hand of Abner stopped him.
"Ye've got ez much as ye kin carry now, Byers," he said slowly, "and that's about ez much ez I allow a man to take in at the Big Flume Hotel! Treatin' is treatin' hospitality is hospitality: ef you and me was squattin' out on the prairie, I'd let you fill your skin with that pizen and wrap ye up in yer blankets arterwards. But here at Big Flume the Stage Kempenny and the wimen and children passengers hez their rights." He paused a moment and added, "And so, I reckon, hez Mrs. Byers; and I ain't goin' to send you home to her outer my house blind drunk. It's mighty rough on you and me, I know; but there's a lot o' roughness in the world ez hez got to be got over, and life, ez far ez I kin see, ain't all a clearin'."

Perhaps it was his good-humoured yet firm determination, perhaps it was his resigned philosophy, but something in the speaker's manner affected Mr. Byers' alcoholic susceptibility, and hastened his descent from the passionate heights of intoxication to the maudlin stage, whither he was drifting. The fire of his red eyes became filmed and dim, an equal moisture gathered in his throat as he pressed Abner's hand with drunken fervour. "Thash so! your thinking o' me an' Mish Byers is like troo fren'," he said thickly. "I wosh only goin' to shay that wotever Mish Byersh work over if goin' to shay that wotever Mish Byersh wosh-even if she wosh wife o' yours—she wosh—noble woman! Such a woman," continued Mr. Byers, dreamily regarding space, "can't have too many hushbands.

"You jest sit back here a minit and have a quiet smoke till I come back," said Abner, handing him his tobacco-plug. "I've got to give the butcher his order; but I won't be a minit." He secured the decanter as he spoke, and evading an apparent disposition of his companion to fall upon his post. position of his companion to fall upon his neck, made his way in a single stride to the hotel, as Mr. Byers, sinking back against the tree, began certain futile efforts to light his unfilled pipe.

Whether Abner's attendance on the butcher was

merely an excuse to withdraw the decanter I cannot say. He, however, despatched his business quickly, and returned to the tree. But to his surprise Mr. Byers was no longer there. He explored the adjacent woodland with no success, and no reply to his shouting. Annoyed but not alarmed, as it seemed probable that the missing man had fallen in a drunken sleep in some hidden shadows, he returned to the house, when it occurred to him that Byers might have sought the barroom for some liquor. But he was still more surprised when the bar-keeper volunteered the information that he had seen Mr. Byers hurriedly pass down the side verandah into the high-road. An hour later this was corroborated by an arriving teamster who had passed a man, answering to the description of Byers "pare". a man, answering to the description of Byers, "more'n half full," staggeringly but hurriedly walking along the road "two miles back." There seemed to be no doubt that the missing man had taken himself off in a fit of indignation or of extreme thirst. Either hypothesis was disagreeable to Abner in his queer sense of responsibility to Mrs. Buers, but he accounted it with his new leased. to Mrs. Byers, but he accepted it with his usual goodhumoured resignation.

Yet it was difficult to conceive what connection this episode had in his mind with his suspended attentions to "Mary Ellen," or why it should determine his purpose. But he had a logic of his own, and it seemed to have demonstrated to him that he must propose to the girl at once. But this was no easy matter: he had never shown her any previous attention and her partials afteriors. her any previous attention, and her particular functions in the hotel—the charge of the few bed-rooms for transient guests—seldom brought him in contact with her. His interview would have to appear to be a business one—which, however, he wished to avoid from a delicate consciousness of its truth. While making up his mind, for a few days he contented himself with gravely regarding her in his usual resigned, tolerant way whenever he passed her. Unfortunately, the first effect of this was an audible giggle from Mary Ellen, later some confusion and anxiety in her manner, and finally a demeanour of resent-

ment and defiance

This was so different from what he had expected that he was obliged to precipitate matters. The next day was Sunday—a day on which his employees, in turns, were allowed the recreation of being driven to Big Flume City, eight miles distant, to church, or for the day's holiday. In the morning Mary Ellen was astonished by Abner In the morning Mary Ellen was astonished by Abner informing her that he designed giving her a separate holiday with himself. It must be admitted that the girl, who was already "prinked up" for the enthralment of the youth of Big Flume City, did not appear as delighted with the change of plan as a more exacting lover would have liked. Howbeit, as soon as the wagon had left with its occupants. Abner in the unwarded discretize of with its occupants, Abner, in the unwonted disguise of a full suit of black clothes, turned to the girl, and offering her his arm, gravely proceeded along the side verandah across the mound of débris already described, to the

adjacent wilderness and the very tree under which he and Byers had sat. "It's about ez good a place for a little talk, Miss Budd," he said, pointing to a tree-root, "ez ef we went a spell further, and it's handy to the house. And ef you'll jest say what you'd like outer the cupboard or the bar-no matter which-I'll fetch it

But Mary Ellen Budd, seating herself sideways on the root, with her furled white parasol in her lap, her skirts fastidiously tucked about her feet, and glancing at the fatuous Abner from under her stack of fluffy hair and light eyelashes, simply shook her head, and said that "she reckoned she wasn't hankering much for anything" that morning.

I've been calkilatin' to myself, Miss Budd," said Abner resignedly, "that when two folks-like ez you and me-meet together to kinder discuss things that might go so far ez to keep them together, if they hez had any-

of it confidentially like together."

"Ef any one o' them sneakin', soulless critters in the kitchen hez bin slingin' lies to ye about me, or carryin' tales," broke in Mary Ellen Budd, setting every one of her thirty-two strong white teeth together with a snap, "well, ye might hev told me so to onct, without spilin" my Sunday. But ez fer yer 'keepin' me' a minit longer, ye've only got to pay me my salary to-day, and—"' But here she stopped, for the astonishment in Abner's face was to plain to be misunderstood. was to plain to be misunderstood.

"Nobody's been slinging any lies about ye, Miss Budd," he said slowly, recovering himself resignedly from this last back-handed stroke of fate. "I warn't talkin' o' you, but myself. I was only allowin' to say that I was

a di-vorced man.

As a sudden flush came over Mary Ellen's brownish-white face while she stared at him, Abner hastened delicately to explain.

"It wasn't no onfaithfulness, Miss Budd, no philanderin' o' mine—but only 'incompatibility o' temper.'
"Temper—your temper?'' gasped Mary Ellen.
"Yes,' said Abner simply.

And here a sudden change came over Mary Ellen's face, and she burst into a shriek of laughter. She laughed with her hands slapping the sides of her skirt; she laughed with her hands clasping her narrow hollow waist; laughed with her head down on her knees and her fluffy hair tumbling over it. Abner was relieved; and yet it seemed strange to him that this revelation of his temper should provoke such manifest incredulity in both Byers and Mary Ellen. But perhaps these things would be made plain to him hereafter; at present they must be accepted "in the day's work," and tolerated.
"Your temper," gurgled Mary Ellen. "Saints alive! What kind o' temper?"
"Well, I reckon," returned Abner submissively, and selecting a word to give his meaning more comprehension, "I reckon it was kinder aggera-vokin'."
Mary Ellen sniffed the air for a moment in speechless should provoke such manifest incredulity in both Byers

Mary Ellen sniffed the air for a moment in speechless incredulity, and then, locking her hands around her knees and bending forward, said, "Look here! Ef that old woman o' yours ever knew what temper was in a man; ef she'd ever bin fied to a brute that treated her like a nigger till she daren't say her soul was her own; who struck her with his eyes and tongue when he hadn't anythin' else handy; who made her life miserable when he was sober and a terror when he was drunk; who at last drove her away and then divorced her for desertion—then—then she might talk. But 'incompatibility o' temper' with you! Oh, go away; it makes

How far Abner was impressed with the truth of this how far it prompted his next question—nobody but Abner knew. For he said deliberately, "I was only goin' to ask ye if, knowin' I was a di-vorced man, ye would mind marryin' me!"

Mary Ellen's face changed; the evasive instincts of her sex rose up. "Didn't I hear ye saying suthin' about refreshments?" she said archly. "Mebbee you wouldn't mind gettin' me a bottle o' lemming soda outer the bar!

Abner got up at once, perhaps not dismayed by this diversion, and departed for the refreshment. As he passed along the side verandah the recollection of Mr. Byers and his mysterious flight occurred to him. For a wild moment he thought of imitating him. But it was too late now—he had spoken. Besides, he had no wife to fly to—and the thirsty or indignant Byers had—his wife! Fate was indeed hard. But he returned with the bottle of lemon-soda on a tray and a resigned spirit equal to her decrees. Mary Ellen, remarking that he had brought nothing for himself, archly insisted upon his sharing with her the bottle of soda and group consticilly translated.

her the bottle of soda, and even coquettishly touched his glass with her lips. Abner smiled patiently.

But here, as if playfully exhilarated by the naughty, foaming soda, she regarded him with her head—and a good deal of her blonde hair—very much on one side, as she said, "Do you know that all along o' you bein' so free with me in tellie," and the said of the blonde hair—very much on one side, as she said, "Do you know that all along o' you bein' so free with me in tellie," and the said of the blonde hair with me in tellie, and the said of free with me in tellin' your affairs I kinder feel like just

tellin' you mine?''
"Don't!" said Abner promptly.
"Don't?" echoed Miss Budd.
"Don't!" repeated Abner: "i

repeated Abner "it's nothing to me. What I said about myself is different-for it might make some difference to you. But nothing you could say of yourself would make any change in me. I stick to what I said just now.

But," said Miss Budd, in half-real, half-simulated threatening, "what if it had suthin' to do with my answer to what you said just now?"

"It couldn't. So, if it's all the same to you, Miss Budd, I'd rather ye wouldn't."

"That," said the lady still more archly, lifting a playful finger, "is your temper."

"Mebbee it is," said Abner suddenly, with a wondering sense of relief.

ing sense of relief.

It was, however, settled that Miss Budd should go to Sacramento to visit her friends, that Abner would join her later, when their engagement would be announced, and that she should not return to the hotel until they were married. The compact was sealed by the interchange of

a friendly kiss from Miss Budd, with a patient, tolerating one from Abner; and then it suddenly occurred to them both that they might as well return to their duties in the hotel—which they did. Miss Budd's entire outing that Sunday lasted only half an hour.

A week elapsed. Miss Budd was in Sacramento, and the landlord of the Big Flume Hotel was standing at his the landlord of the Big Flume Hotel was standing at his usual post in the doorway during dinner, when a waiter handed him a note. It contained a single line scrawled in pencil: "Come out and see me behind the house as before. I dussent come in on account of her.—C. Byers." "On account of 'her'!" Abner cast a hurried glance around the tables. Certainly Mrs. Byers was not there! He walked in the hall and the verandah—she was not there! He hastened to the rendezyous evidently meant there! He hastened to the rendezvous evidently meant by the writer—the wilderness behind the house. Sure enough, Byers, utterly maudlin, supporting himself by the tree-root, staggered forward, clasped him in his arms, and murmured hoarsely-

"She's gone!"
"Gone?" echoed Abner with a whitering face,
"Mrs. Byers—where?"
"Run away! Never come back no more! Gone!"

A vague idea that had been in Abner's mind since Byers' last visit now took awful shape. Before the unforseized in a giant's grasp and forced against the tree.

"You coward!" said all that was left of the tolerant
Abner—his even voice—"you hound! Did you dare to

abuse her-to lay your vile hands on her-to strike her?

Answer me!

The shock—the grasp—perhaps Abner's words—momentarily silenced Byers. "Did I strike her?" he said dazedly; "did I abuse her? Oh, yes!" with deep irony, "certainly! In course! Look yer, pardner!"—he suddenly dragged up his sleeve from his red, hairy arm, exposing a blue cicatrix in its centre—"that's a jab from her scissors about three months ago; look yer"—he bent his head and showed a scar along the scalp—"that's her playfulness with a fire-shovel! Look yer!"—he quickly opened his collar, where his neck and cheek were striped and crossed with adhesive plaster—"that's all that was left o' a glass jar o' preserves—the preserves got avery, and some of the glass got stuck! That's when

she heard I was a di-vorced man and hadn't told her."

"Were you a di-vorced man?" gasped Abner.

"You know that—in course I was," said Byers scornfully. "D' ye meanter say she didn't tell ye?" scornfully. "D'ye meanter say she "She?" echoed Abner vaguely. "Your wife-you

said just now she didn't know it before."

"My wife ez onct was, I mean! Mary Ellen—your wife ez is to be," said Byers with deep irony. "Oh, come now, pretend ye don't know! Hi, there! Hands off! Don't strike a man when he's down, like I am."

But Abner's clutch of Byers' shoulder relaxed, and he

sank down to a sitting posture on the root. In the mean-time Byers, overcome by a sense of this new misery added to his manifold grievances, gave way to maudlin, silent tears.
"Mary Ellen—your first wife!" repeated Abner,

"Yesh," said Byers thickly. "My first wifeshelected and picked out fer your shecond wife—by your first—like darned conundrum. How wash I to know?" he said with a sudden shriek of public expostu-lation. "Thash what I wanter know! Here I come to talk with fren', like man to man, unshuspecting innoshent as chile—about my shecond wife! Fren' drops out, carryin' off the whisky. Then I hear all o' suddent voice o' Mary Ellen talkin' in kitchen, then I come round offly and see Mary Ellen my wife or neter he resulting. softly, and see Mary Ellen-my wife ez uster be-standin Then I lights out quicker'n at fren's kitchen-winder. lightning, and scoots! And when I gets back home, I ups and tells my wife. And whosh fault ish't? Who shaid a man oughter tell hish wife? You! Who keepsh other mensh first wivesh at kishen-winder to frighten 'em to tell? You!''

But a change had already come over the face of Abner Langworthy. The anger, anxiety, astonishment, and vacuity that were there had vanished, and he looked up with his usual resigned acceptance of the inevitable as he said: "I reckon that's so! And seein' it's so," with good-natured tolerance, he added, "I reckon I'll break rules for onct, and stand ye another drink."

He stood another drink, and yet another, and eventually put the doubly widowed Byers to bed in his own room.

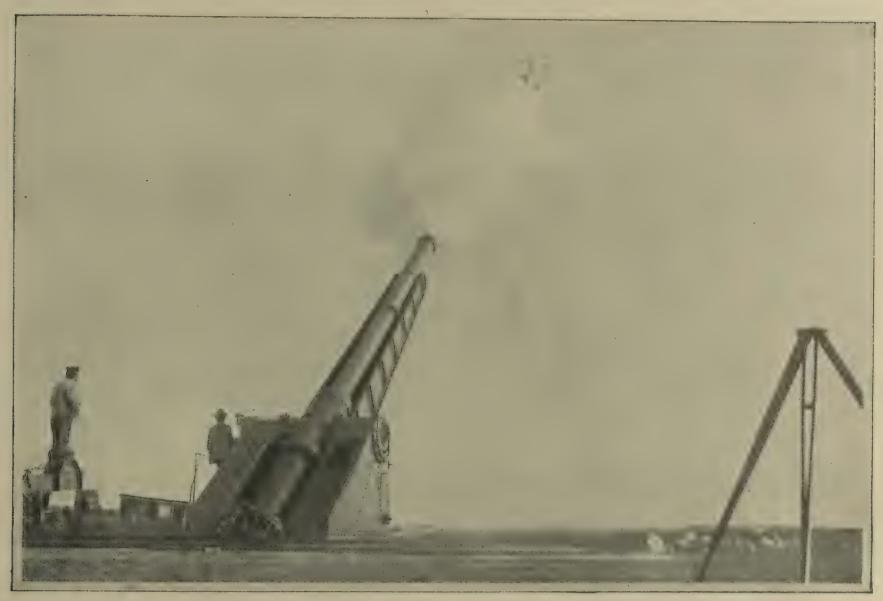
These were but details of a larger tribulation, and yet he knew instinctively that his cup was not yet full. The further drop of bitterness came a few days later in a line from Mary Ellen: "I needn't tell you that all betwist you and me is off, and you kin tell your old woman that her selection for a second wife for you wuz about as bad as your own first selection. Ye kin tell Mr. Byers—yer great friend who ye never let on ye knew—that when I want another husband I shan't take the trouble to call him to fish one out for me. It would be kind but ask him to fish one out for me. It would be kind-but

He never heard from her again. Mr. Byers was duly notified that Mrs. Byers had commenced action for divorce in another State, in which concealment of a previous divorce invalidated the marriage, but he did assured celibates. Yet they always spoke reverently of their "wife," with the touching prefix of "our." "She was a good woman, pardner," said Byers. "And she understood us," said Abner resignedly. Perhaps she had.

THE END.

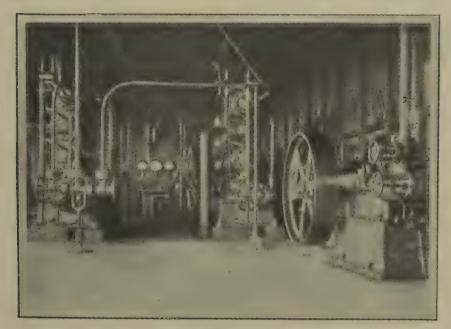
Although the book in the box is often to be classed as bric-à-brac, that does not spoil our appreciation of a great work when it appears in dainty binding on the raising of a lid. The Turner House Classics, in which series "Esmond" and Bret Harte's "Choice Tales" have reached us, will certainly persuade the bibliophile to thank Messrs. Virtue and Company, the publishers, for contriving so charming an edition. To the Bret Harte tales are appended many of that author's most Harte tales are appended many of that author's most characteristic verses.

A NEW WEAPON OF WARFARE: THE PNEUMATIC AËRIAL TORPEDO.



DISCHARGE OF THE 15-INCH PNEUMATIC GUN: THE PROJECTILE AND PLECES OF THE WOODEN FUSE IN THE AIR.

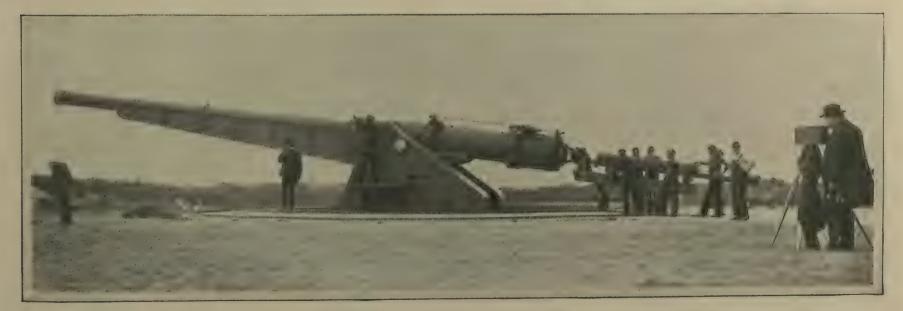
At the recent trials of the gun at Fisher's Island, Connecticut, projectiles varying from 15 inches to 6 inches in diameter and weighing 1157 lb. each were fired. The largest torpedo carries 525 lb. of nitro-glycerine 6000 yards. The explosive force is not powder, but compressed air, as this on discharge chills the gun and thus renders the handling of the huge quantity of nitro-glycerine safe for the gunners.



THE AIR-COMPRESSORS FOR CHARGING THE GUN.



FIXING THE FUSE IN THE AËRIAL TORPEDO.



THE GUN AND THE PROJECTILE: LOADING.

The fuse of the torpedo can be ignited only on leaving the gun. It can be set to explode the projectile on contact, in the air, or under water.

LADIES' PAGES.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Again the happy season approaches at which kind hearts full of goodwill offer gifts to those whose friendship they value; when the rich remember those less well provided than themselves—with not merely the comforts, but the elegancies and luxuries of life; and when the great London because the most themselves. when the great London houses are more than ever replete

with objects suitable for presents, and especially those thousand products of the goldsmith's, silver-smith's, and jeweller's arts that form always acceptable offerings.

Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Limited, of 158, Oxford Street, and 2, Queen Victoria Street, City, have a reputation extending over more than one generation for excellence of their silver and fancy articles. Never was that reputa-



Messrs. Mappin and Webb.

tion better sustained than it is

CHASED SILVER BRUSH.

Messrs. Mappin and Webb.

this year; they have an immense variety of charming presents, many of which are quite novel and not to be procured elsewhere. One feature of their stock is the number of 18-carat gold articles that they are showing. Silver is good, but truly gold is better;

and whether it be a little piece procurable for a comparatively small sum, such as a daintily chased thimble that would make even an idle girl work, or whether it be a more considerable article, such as a dainty chatelaine with turquoises set in the clasp at the waist, and the chains and every article connected therewith, all in bright gold—the most precious metal is fascinating. A gold thimble costs less than a guinea, but many of them are enhanced by having pearls or corals set



BRIDGE SET.-Messrs. Mappin and Webb.

round the base, and these are naturally more expensive. A luxurious speciality for a gift to a man is a penknife in a case of 18-carat gold. Quite an article de luxe is a manicure set all in 18-carat gold, the contents of which have been arranged under the advice of an expert lady manicurist. Other manicure-cases there are, some at quite moderate prices, with fittings in silver, or ivory, or tortoiseshell, as desired, in order to match the contents of the dressing-case. In these days of no pockets there is really utility as well

or no pockets there is really utility as well as ornament in a chatelaine-bag. Besides the more ordinary velvet bags mounted in silver, Messrs. Mappin and Webb are introducing a novelty in the shape of fur bags, to hang at the waist. These are to be had in most of the popular furs—to match our wraps. The passion for playing Bridge has led them to produce the passion for playing Bridge has led them to produce the sterling silver Bridge - box which we illustrate. It is fitted with two packs of cards, scoring-blocks, and pencils. A smaller acceptable gift would be a sterling silver block, fitted with Bridge marking-forms, and pencil, in silver case. Every sort of toilet appliance is to be seen in abundance. The brush illustrated is

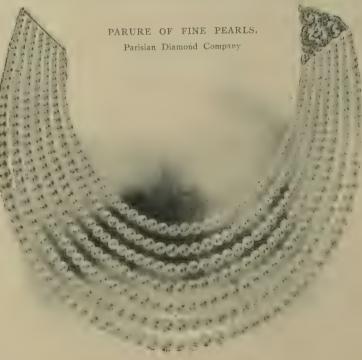


SILVER LUNCHEON SET .- Messrs, Mappin and Webb.

only a sample of a complete service; the design is registered, and the complete service can be had or any single article. Our other Illustration is a sterling silver travelling inkstand, which cannot possibly spill its contents. All these, and innumerable other things, may be seen at Messrs. Mappin and Webb's; or an idea may be gained by writing for their catalogue.

A great number of fine pieces of imitation jewellery, A great number of fine pieces of imitation jewellery, large and small, can be seen and chosen for Christmas presents at either of the Parisian Diamond Company's three establishments—namely, 143, Regent Street; 37, 38 and 43, Burlington Arcade; and 85, New Bond Street. The speciality of this company is the setting of the exceedingly good imitation diamonds and pearls that they manufacture in designs as artistic and fashionable as those of real jewellery. So good are the

imitations that it is by no means unusual for the Parisian Diamond Company to receive an order to copy exactly some magnificent pieces of real jewellery for ladies who do not care to carry several thousands of pounds' worth of precious stones about on their travels. The company have just completed a necklace which is indistinguishable to the eye from the original that they have copied, and that is valued at £30,000. The "skin" and contour of real pearls are admirably imitated, and, whether in large or small sizes, the resemblance to the natural product is so close that even experts are deceived unless allowed to handle the necklaces, to test the weight, and so forth. The designs in diamonds test the weight, and so forth. The designs in diamonds range from tiaras, necklaces, and corsage ornaments to the useful little trinkets for ordinary wear. The patterns are identical with those made in the best real jewellery. The splendid ornaments that they find it worth while to the patterns are identical with the splendid ornaments. make up, indeed, tell the tale of the good social position of many of the wearers of this jewellery. There are of many of the wearers of this jewellery. There are superb designs, such as could only be worn by wealthy women; and great sprays of wild roses or other corsage ornaments in diamonds, tiaras and necklets, that if real would be worth thousands of pounds; and pearl necklaces of price, such as that we illustrate, which would also cost thousands of pounds if they were the natural products, are fearlessly worn by women of rank and station, with their real genes on at the same time. The charming their real gems on at the same time. The charming jewelled combs for the coiffure make a pretty gift, not too expensive-looking, for women of more modest position, and yet good enough for anybody's wear. There is a long range of charming Louis designs in brooches and in the buckles and the buttons which play an important part on many garments at present. Nor is it only pearls and diamonds that are excellently imitated, though these are the great speciality. There are excellent ornaments containing turquoises which are scarcely to be called imitations, inasmuch as they are mainly made of the dust which is necessarily removed in grinding and polishing the real stone. A method has been discovered for making this dust up again into a solid piece so well that it might be the original stone Emeralds and sapphires are mingled in some of the



ornaments with good effect. The method adopted in this case for cheapening the gem is to apply slices from a real stone on an artificial foundation. So far as appearance goes, the products of the Parisian Diamond Comcan take their place with any exhibition of the

Messrs. J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, are noted for having introduced into the jewellery business the popular method of monthly payment as initiated by the *Times* in connection with the "Encyclopædia Britannica." By this connection with the "Encyclopædia Britannica." By this means any reliable person can purchase a handsome Christmas present, and pay for it afterwards by instalments, the fortunate recipient having the benefit of the gift all through the period in which the saving is being effected. This system they have applied to the very finest goods as well as to smaller articles, so that it is not necessary to pay down a thousand pounds, or even twenty pounds, if not convenient, but the payments can be made in twelve instalments. Of pearl collars with diamond slides this firm make a speciality. A new introduction of theirs is a series of beautiful ornaments in enamel and gold reproducing the Cinque-Cento designs; the colouring of these is very fine, and it is interesting to know that they are produced entirely in England. Enamelling, with gems added, after being nearly a lost Enamelling, with gems added, after being nearly a lost art for generations, is becoming as perfect as in the old Italian days. Some of these pendants are placed upon very fine chains, which are almost invisible, the ornament hanging well down on the bosom. One handsome piece has two large pearls pendent from chains, while a third pearl slides upon



SCROLL DIAMOND BROOCH Messrs. J. W. Benson.

the chain, so as to draw it up closely round the throat. Of course there are innumerable brooches, pendants, and rings on view. Messrs. Benson make quite a speciality of ornaments in turquoise, one of the most fashion-

very beautiful turquoise able stones of the moment. brooch is in the similitude of the Saint Esprit. Other attractive designs are Egyptian scarabei with long wings added, dragon-flies, butterflies, and the ever-



popular heart shape. There is a good assortment of pins for gentlemen. The one we illustrate is a khaki soldier enamelled in the true colours on a

diamond horse with head and reins of gold. An amusing pin is in the A Novel Pin. pin is in the Messrs. shape of a bottle, with the froth bubbling over in the of whole pearls. The



PEARL AND DIAMOND BROOCH Messrs, J. W. Benson

"Ludgate" watches, called after their City establishment on Ludgate Hill, are well known and can also be had on the instalment system.

City men are proverbially generous, and the superb City men are proverbially generous, and the supero stock of ornaments held by the famous house of Sir John Bennett, Limited, of 65, Cheapside, is ready to meet all their demands. Here a selection can be made, from a magnificent piece of diamond jewellery or one of the celebrated first-class watches for which John Bennett's reputation is unassailable,

to a little trinket at a pound or two. There are some very pretty solid gold brooches, indeed, even as low as a guinea, a series of Etruscan designs at about that price being very hand-some. A pearl and sapphire circle-



DIAMOND RING. Sir John Bennett.

some. A pearl and sapphire circleshaped brooch, or one in diamonds and sapphires,
also ring-shaped, is very effective, and quite
moderate in price. Of sporting brooches—foxes'
heads and crops, etc.—there is a good choice.
Useful are the fine gold brooches provided with
detachable swivels for hanging the watch on the
breast when desired. The bracelet we illustrate is
very refined in taste. There is a twisted heart in
gold brightened up with a large whole pearl and a



BRACELET WITH WHOLE PEARL AND BRILLIANT. Sir John Bennett.

fine brilliant. The price of this is £15; while there are some capital Etruscan designs in gold bracelets from between £3 and £4. A series of handsome diamond, pearl, and other gem brooches in the newest designs is on view.

Most of these will form also

Most of these will form also pendants or hair-pins. The one illustrated is closely set with very fine brilliants, the fire and glitter of which make the ornament more beautiful than black and white can indicate; this, the exact size

of the Illustration, costs £120, the centre stone being large. Of rings there is a capital choice; the latest designs from Paris are included, such as cross-over rings and the square-shaped cluster illustrated. For a present combining utility and beauty, one of Sir John Bennett's watches can be confidently recom-



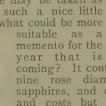
BRILLIANT BROOCH PENDANT. Sir John Bennett.

As to the clocks, it is amazing what good value can be had for the prices. A catalogue will be forwarded on application.



DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCH.

have passed as correct by the Somerset Herald. For a less highly placed purchaser, too, there will be special designs, and although some are not yet ready, the pretty little brooch that we illustrate may be taken as an avant-courier; it is such a nice little ornament in itself, and what could be more QUERY BROOCH.



CORONATION BROOCH Association of Diamond Merchants.

coming? It contains twentynine rose diamonds, three sapphires, and eight rubies, and costs but £5 15s. At very moderate prices there is a large selection of brooches. Many of the designs are made up both in rose diamonds, which are comparatively



cheap, and in the more costly and handsome brilliants. A series of designs based upon the idea of the double heart tied together by a true-lovers' knot is thus made up. Our second Illustration, the query brooch, can likely see had set in brilliants for nine brooch, can likewise be had set in brilliants for nine guineas, or with rose diamonds for five guineas, a whole pearl of varying quality forming the base. Some quaint designs are to be seen, such as a perfectly modelled poodle in oxidised silver and gold, well picked out with diamonds, or a hansom cab, or a four-in-hand coach, completely set with brilliants. Leaving these trifles, we may inspect some fine ornaments in brilliants and other choice stones, rising to any price we like. There is a magnificent diamond crown, for instance, which will make also a tiara and necklace, or a series of brooches, should the generosity of our husbands be able to express itself in thousands. Our third Illustration is a graceful design in brilliants and whole pearls for a pendant or brooch, which brilliants and whole pearls for a pendant or brooch, which costs £31 ros. The Association of Diamond Merchants have a good stock of Nouveau-art designs, in which enamel combines with gems to produce a graceful effect. Among the specialities are bracelets, in which any name or motto is spelt out by the initials of the stones, as, for instance, Diamond, Emerald, Amethyst, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Topaz, spelling "Dearest." The possibilities of this device are endless, and one could imagine its extension to the uses of the cryptogram, thus facilitating romantic if expensive correspondence between lovers to romantic if expensive correspondence between lovers to whom neither speech is silver nor silence golden, but every word, nay, every letter, a jewel.

NOTES AND DRESS.

Will the Koh-i-noor be set in the crown of the Queen Consort? It is not very prob-able, rumour notwithstanding, as in that guise the splendid diamond would not be used except on the rare occasions when full state is assumed by the Sovereigns for some great ceremonial. In the brooch-setting that Queen Victoria selected for this mighty gem it is of constant service for Drawing - Rooms and other occasions that are held *en* grande tenue, but not in the really rare "full State." The Koh-i-noor is set at present absolutely unadorated and in single splendour; the gold mounting is made as nearly as possible invisible, and no smaller stones contest the brilliance of the "Mountain of Light." It has its special impressiveness thus, no doubt; but it would also have a superb effect at the top of a stomacher or as the centre stone of a tiara or necklet. It will be interesting to see if the Queen will change the setting into some new form. A romantic story is told of how Sir John Lawrence once put the Koh-i-noor into his waistcoat pocket and forgot all about it. Remembering later, he asked his Indian servant if he had seen

anything in the pocket. "Yes," said the servant, "only a piece of glass." "It is nothing," said Lawrence, dis-sembling his intense relief, as he secured the treasure. A diamond

no less than 410 carats, was offered to the Governor for "two hundred thousand pagodas"—about £85,000. After long bargaining, and much going away of the merchant and returning with an abated price, Governor Pitt bought the diamond for £20,400. If it be true that the French Regent gave him £200,000 for it, he cleared a reasonable profit enough from his courageous invest-It was, however, much smaller when it was resold by him, as in the meantime it had been cut into a brilliant, at a cost of £5000; but the chips taken off it in the process sold for £8000. As a brilliant, the Pitt weighed 135 carats, and was an inch and a quarter in diameter. This diamond was still amongst the State possessions when Napoleon came into power, and he had it set in the bilt of big dross around The Process of the control of the co hilt of his dress sword. The Empress Eugénie owned a very magnificent diamond, which was purchased for her by Napoleon III., and which she wore as the centre stone of a rivière necklace. It was about half the weight of the Koh-i-noor. On the dispersal of the French Crown jewels after Sedan this stone is believed to have gone back to India. The native Princes are always great investigated for significant of the control of the stone of the control of the c

The Koh-i-noor is by no means either the largest or the finest of the great diamonds of the world; it is not only lighter in weight than several others, but it is shallow from front to back, and this causes it to be comparatively lacking in brilliancy. It seems that the finest of all known

GRACEFUL DEMI-TOILETTE GOWNS IN BLACK SPOTTED NET AND WHITE LACE.

can hardly be said to have a fixed value. The great "Hope" diamond, which has lately been sold by Lord Francis Hope, was bought by Mr. Hope, Lord Francis's ancestor, for £18,000, in 1830. It is one of the old crown jewels of France; Louis le Grand purchased it when it was brought from India, and wore it himself on the fine lace of his full cravat. It was himself on the fine lace of his full cravat. It was accounted one of the most precious jewels belonging to the crown, and is said to have cost the King nearly five million francs. It was stolen during the Revolutionary troubles, and its whereabouts is unknown from then till it was bought by Mr. Hope forty years after. It is not much more than a third of the weight of the Koh in much more than a third of the weight of the Koh-inoor—44½ carats, as compared to 106—but the "Hope" has added value from the fact that it is one of the very few blue diamonds of large size in existence. There was another diamond in the possession of the French Kings that was considerably larger than the Koh-i-noor; it was a "gem of purest ray serene," like our own royal possession. It is often called after the man who acquired it in India, "the Pitt"; but in France it has been known as "the Regent," because it was bought by the Regent Duke of Orleans for the crown of France. The enormous sum of £200,000 was paid for it; the purchase-money was delivered in Instalments of the right of the crown is academic to the control of the crown in the control of the crown is academic to the control of the crown in the control of the crown is academic to the control of the crown in the crown is academic to the control of the crown in the crown is academic to the crown in the crown in the crown in the crown is academic to the crown in the crow instalments, other jewels of the crown in sealed packets being pledged for the amount, and one packet being returned as each instalment was paid to Pitt. The latter was a Governor of Fort St. George, East Indies, and there the great diamond, then (in the uncut, rough state in which the Indian retentates were their gems) weighing which the Indian potentates use their gems) weighing

diamonds is a portion of the vast inheritance of the Russian crown. It is known as the Orloff, from its having Russian crown. It is known as the Orloff, from its having been given by the gigantic favourite of Catherine the Great to his imperial mistress as a gage d'amour. Prince Orloff is said to have paid £90,000 in cash, plus a lifeannuity of £4000, to the vendor; but the gem is now of incalculable value. It weighs 193 carats, and is very deep, so that its brilliancy is great; it is set in the imperial sceptre. The Russian crown owns several other exceptionally splendid diamonds. The Koh-i-noor is said not to be one of our State jewels, but to have been the personal property of her late Majesty, having been presented to her by the gallantry of the directors of "John Company," after being looted by the troops of the Hon. E I.C.S., before the Home Government assumed the full military responsibility for India. The Russian crown. assumed the full military responsibility for India. The late Queen may, however, have made it an heirloom of the Crown by her will, which has not been published. As the Koh-i-noor is the only specially great stone connected with the British regalia, it would be a pity if it passed away from the Crown at any time. Indian Princes are believed still to own many of the most superb stones. But India has ceased to be the great field for finding these treasures; nearly all the new diamonds come from South Africa, where they are in such abundance that we might be wearing diamond tiaras on our Sunday bonnets but for an agreement entered into by the De Beers and other producing companies to limit the output. The consequence of this is that diamonds are constantly increasing in price, being now thirty or forty per cent. dearer than before the war began.

At the annual meeting of the Smoke Abatement Society, at Grosvenor House, the eminent authority of Sir W. Broadbent, M.D., was used to enforce very much what was written in this column a few weeks ago as to the great injury of smoky fogs to health. The distinguished physician, however, added another point, for he remarked that, besides the fog serving as a death-warrant to a number of persons by causing bronchitis and heart disease, "the perpetual intrusion of smuts into their living-rooms, and the injury done to the contents of houses, was directly demoralising. to the contents of houses, was directly demoralising, since constant worries were injuriou; to the temper."
The director of Kew Gardens stated that during the great fog of 1891 leaves fell from the palms in the houses in Kew Gardens so that they had to be swept up by the bushel, and there was a deposit left on the glasshouses which resembled solid brown paint, and contained con-stituents poisonous to human life. The society has endeavoured to secure the better application of the existing smoke-prevention laws. It has made complaints in 690 instances, and has secured the imposition of fines amounting to £714 19s. Sir W. Richmond, R.A., in present-ing the £714 19s. Sir W. Richmond, R.A. in present-ing this report, remarked that the fines were merely nominal in each case, and suggested that the penalty should be made cumulative. If by hammering away at this subject, so important to Londoners, the society can lead magistrates to understand the vital importance of checking needless atmospheric

contamination, they will have done an immense service to this great Metropolis and specially to its housewives.

Very pretty demi - toilette gowns are shown in both our Illustrations this week. That one that is constructed chiefly of frills edged with narrow velvet ribbon is made in black velvet ribbon is made in black spotted net; white guipure lace serves to brighten the gown, and the deep waistband is formed of either black satin or velvet. Our other design is also composed of black spotted net, with a deep application of fine white lace at the bottom of the skirtte match that on the corsage. skirt to match that on the corsage and the sleeves. The importance of the dress is greatly added to by the jet or sequin trimming down the bodice and skirt. There is a black velvet waistband, harmonising with the black velvet neckband, from the latter of which is attached to the corsage in a very becoming way a series of strands of jet or sequin trimming.

Point d'esprit or spotted net, such as is employed for these gowns, has taken a great lease of popularity. Many simple little blouses are made in it, and easily look smart when adorned with a reasonable quantity of nice lace trimming. A rather elaborate one will have the lace outlined with narrow velvet ribbon in black or in some colour, and a full frill of chiffon may

be placed round the décolletage. Elbowsleeves are generally put to these little evening blouses, and these are finished with one or two fullfrills net or lace.

way of arranging a net blouse for a very slender young girl is with a Marie Antoinette fichu over the shoulders, edged round with a frill, and looped into a careless looking knot on the bosom, and caught there with either a little cluster of flowers, a small paste buckle, or any pretty brooch that she may possess.

For evening wear some adornment is generally placed in the hair. When the coiffure is done low at the back a cluster of blossoms is arranged to appear behind the left ear; when the high dressing is retained, jewelled combs form a usual portion of the design, and bandcaux laid flat over the top of the hair can be employed in either case. The Parisian ornaments for the hair frequently show a little bunch of the narrowest possible ribbon tying the bandeaux at the left side of the neck and falling down on to the shoulder. Sometimes a smaller cluster of flowers is placed behind, or even just above, the right ear. Of course, when there are flowers in the head-dress, those worn on the bodice must be the same. Twists of chiffon lightly sprinkled with sequins are another very popular form of fillet. Occasionally the bandeaux are composed of small flowers alone, such as pompom-roses, forget-me-nots, or clematis. Girls do their hair very often in a catogan. Many ladies dress the coiffure low for the day, and revert to the high style for the evening, as the latter admits of a better display of diamond ornaments, and is much more becoming, generally speaking, for women in whom, either from personal appearance, social position, or years, stateliness is most FILOMENA.

CYCLE AND MOTOR SHOWS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.





THE PRINCE LEAVING THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.



THE PRINCE AT THE MOSQUE EL AHSA, IN THE TEMPLE AREA.



THE PRINCE LEAVING THE GERMAN CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOUR.



THE PRINCE PASSING "ABSALOM'S PILLAR" ON HIS RETURN FROM THE MOUNT OF OLIVES

THE THREATENED ABOLITION OF THE FRENCH CENSORSHIP OF PLAYS.

The recent prohibition of "Les Avariés," a play written by M. Brieux, has given rise to a very vehement discussion, not only as to the fitness or unfitness of the piece for the stage, but as to whether the French Censorship of

plays ought to be permitted any longer to exist. It is an old outcry, for the threatening of the Censorship provides the Press with a periodic excitement and the cafés with a subject of conversation. Censorship signifies (says a recent French writer), in the first instance, a precautionary examination of the productions, more or less literary, which are intended for the stage—an examination having for sanction the right to interdict the public representation in its entirety of any work deemed capable of offending public morals, of upsetting established order, of creating serious disaffection towards the Government in its policy, whether home or foreign. This right of veto, with the responsibility which it implies, belongs to the Minister of Public Instruction, who delegates it—except in cases of great importance, when there is an appeal to his supreme authority—to the Director - General of the Beaux Arts, who is, as it were, a superintendent of theatres. As a matter of fact, however, this high functionary, in the multitude of his engagements, has not leisure to do the work in person, so he in turn entered.

leisure to do the work in person, so he in turn entrusts the task to special readers, the four inspectors of theatres. These men in committee constitute the Commission of Examination which is currently called "La Censure," by a very natural confusion of the function itself with the exercise thereof. The Censors are M. Gauné, President of

the Commission, who was formerly in the service of M. Turquet, Under-Secretary of State; M. Jules Sermet, ci-devant journalist and writer of vaudevilles, who used to provide the cafés-concerts with merry little

M. J. Sermet. M. Georges Daudet. M. Gauné.

THE FRENCH COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE FITNESS OF PLAYS.

pieces of the kind which to-day would probably provoke his severest censure. The other two members are M. Georges Daudet and M. Marcel Fouquier, son of the famous critic and historian, Henry Fouquier. The Censors have certainly no sinecure.

Through their office passes a continual flood of plays and songs, to be licensed or rejected according to merit. The calls of managers and of messenger boys seeking the official stamp to various documents are incessant; and the Censors' annual payment of 4000 francs each is undeniably well earned.

the Censors' annual payment of 4000 francs each is undeniably well earned. However obnoxious their task may be to the public, the Censors themselves are gentlemen of charming manners and accomplishments. Their authority has been ingeniously circumvented by M. Brieux, who, although he dared not give his piece, "Les Avariés," scenic production, was quite within the law in reading it before a select audience at the Théatre Antoine. The unusual proceeding, needless to say, produced a crowded house. The stage was set with the scenery for the second act of "Honneur," and about a hundred chairs for the friends of M. Brieux were placednearthe reader so that he might have the sympathetic support of what local reporters call "a large and influential platform." After the reading, the meeting was thrown open for discussion, and a vigorous debate ensued. Among the speakers were M. Camille Pelletan and Dr. Couyba, but neither the Minister of Public Instruction nor the Director of the Beaux Arts raised his voice in reply to the severe censures which the public

Censures which the public passed on their censorship.

How far the agitation will serve either to elevate public morals or to depose the Commission of Examination may be determined in the light of former explosions of a like nature. "Ne bougeons plus" has been given as the motto of the Censors, and they will no doubt live up to it.



A PROTEST AGAINST THE CENSORS: M. BRIEUX READING HIS PROHIBITED PLAY, "LES AVARIÉS," TO A SELECT AUDIENCE AT THE THÉÂTRE ANTOINE, NOVEMBER 11.

KING EDWARD'S JOURNEY TO SANDRINGHAM.

Drawn by Allan Stewart from a Sketch by A. Forestier, our Special Artist at Sandringham.

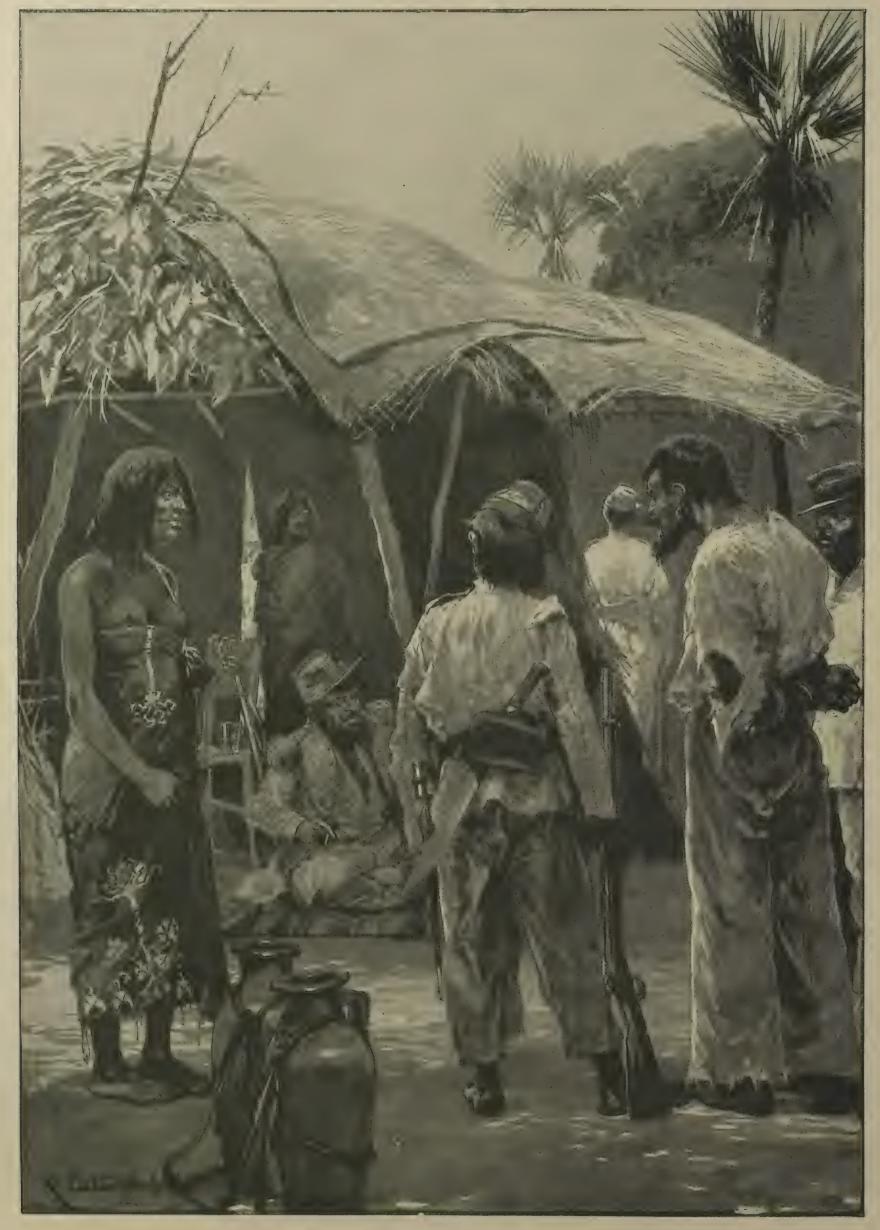


THE KING'S ARRIVAL AT WOLFERTON STATION, NOVEMBER 23: HIS MAJESTY ENTERING HIS MOTOR-CAR.

The King was accompanied to Sandringham by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Brodrick,

THE INSURRECTION IN COLOMBIA.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



AN INSURGENT SPY EXAMINED BY A LOCAL GOVERNOR.



THE INSURRECTION IN COLOMBIA: COLON, CAPTURED BY THE LIBERALS ON NOVEMBER 19.

The Liberals came by railway and detrained a short distance out of Colon, into which they marched, surprised the Government forces, and captured the town after ninety minutes' fighting.



THE PEKING PROTOCOL: THE SIGNATURE BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE POWERS AT THE SPANISH LEGATION, PEKING, SEPTEMBER 7.

Reading from left to right the names of the scated Delegates are: M. Knobel, M. Komur., M. Salvago Raggi, M. Joostens, Baron de Wahlborn, M. de Calogan, M. de Gien. M. de Mumm, Sir E. Salow, M. Rockhill, M. Beau, Lien Fang, Tchang, and Prince King. Baron d'Anthouard stands behind M. Rockhill, on the right.



KING EDWARD VII. AT SANDRINGHAM: THE KING AND THE ROYAL FAMILY LEAVING SANDRINGHAM CHURCH, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24.

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

Count Hannibal. By Stanley Weyman. (London: Smith, Elder. 6s.)
The Heretic. By Robert James Lees. (London: Long. 6s.)
Then and Nove. By Dean Hole. (London: Hutchinson. 16s.)
The Story of the Stewarts. Printed for the Stewart Society. (Edinburgh: George Stewart)

Cash is King. By William H. Reid. (London: Henry Drane. 6s.)

The Forest Schoolmaster. By Peter Rosegger. Translated by Frances Skinner. (London and New York: Putnam's Sons. 6s.)

The Essays of an Ex-Librarian. By Richard Garnett. (London: Heinemann. 78, 6d.)

There can be little dispute that Mr. Stanley Weyman's new novel is his best piece of story-telling. From the moment that the curtain rises on the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, to the last scene, when the fierce Count Hannibal de Tavannes wins the love of the Huguenot woman he has wedded by force, the reader will be scarcely conscious of taking breath. There is a perfect mastery of picturesque incident set down in excellent prose. Mr. Howells himself, who despises the historical romance, will not deny that Mr. Weyman's English is a joy to anyone with a sense of style. Nothing is overdone. The horrible devilry of St. Bartholomew has not a superfluous stroke. As a piece of literary art it might have carned the commendation of Froude. But does Mr. Weyman show any grip of character? In this respect "Count Hannibal" is a great advance from his earlier work. The long struggle between Tavannes and the woman

Weyman show any grip of character? In this respect "Count Hannibal" is a great advance from his earlier work. The long struggle between Tavannes and the woman he has coerced into marriage by the terrible threat that without it he will abandon her and her household to the murderous frenzy of the Paris mob, brings out real qualities of mind on both sides. Madame de Tavannes has been torn from her Huguenot lover, and the slow conviction that her husband is by far the better man of the two is described with remarkable skill. Mr. Weyman is no longer open to the reproach of putting tapestry figures into historical situations His Hannibal is no creature of melodrama. And he has proved once more that in this field of romance he is far superior to his competitors.

Mr. Lees has seen fit to call his book "The Heretic," but we are not certain that his hero was so great a heretic, after all. It is true that, discarding in a large measure the writings of the Apostles, he preferred to rely only upon the statements made by the Head of the Church himself. This, unless the conclusions drawn are voluntarily twisted and contorted, scarcely amounts to heresy, and is, indeed, the attitude adopted by many prominent thinkers to-day. In setting aside the doctrine of substitution, Mr. Lees seems to be of the opinion that he has, for the first time, brought the covenant aspect of the death of Our Lord into prominence: in this, as in many later developments, we cannot but think that he is singularly ill-informed. Doubtless to serve his own ends, and to heighten the contrast between his "Heretic" and the powers that be, all that relates to the Christian Church is in a bitter and intolerant vein. This is scarcely fair, and is little likely to gain an impartial judgment for his own contentions. Mr. Lees, however, does not stop at doctrine, but proceeds to guide his readers into the realms of conjecture: Spiritualism, with the attendant hearing of voices and gazing upon visions, is in its turn followed by faith-healing. Throughout, the subject is reverently handled, though when the hero uses his remarkable powers in order to unravel a financial mystery, the story seems to descend at once to a lower plane. It is impossible to deal with this book as with an ordinary work of fiction: the canons that apply to the common or garden novel are out of place here; the story, as such,

that apply to the common or garden novel are out of place here; the story, as such, is nowhere, and the incidents which go to swell its bulk may quite well be matters of fact culled from the reports of various philanthropic societies, or brought to the personal notice of the writer. The great defect of the book is its excessive length, consisting, as it does, of nearly six hundred closely printed pages, of which, we venture to say, the average reader will be tempted to skip a good many.

Dean Hole's writings have brought him the reputation of a pleasant gossip, a reputation far in excess of any renown that belongs to his ecclesiastical office. In his new book he enters into a variety of controversial topics without any nice sense of fitness or proportion. He remembers that he once fell over a perambulator, and was violently abused by the nurse in charge; so he gravely indicts the mothers who send their infants into the streets in those vehicles. Trivialities of this kind fill many pages. It is more serious to find the Dean of Rochester denouncing the theory of evolution as one of the fantasies which he calls bubbles from dirty pipes. He should ponder the fact that Mr. Arthur Balfour on a public occasion declared that every educated man believes in evolution. Dean Hole has surprising notions about the art of acting, and is quite sure that our actors to-day are better than any of their predecessors because they are more numerous. To emphasise this singular view, he gives in a footnote the official return of the numbers of actors and actresses in the United Kingdom. His dissertation on literature is not more helpful, and his attack on tectotallers illustrates the very intolerance of which he cemplains. We fear it must be said that

"Then and Now" lacks the geniality of the Dean's earlier books. He was much happier among his roses. Perhaps a disquieting sense that his present effort is sheer bookmaking has generated in his usually tranquil mind a certain irritability.

Under the title "The Story of the Stewarts," there has just been published an interesting volume on the origin and early history of this famous family. With the romance and tragedy of the royal Stewarts, particularly after their accession to the crown of these islands, most of us are tolerably familiar, but comparatively few have much acquaintance with the earlier annals of the race. The facts connected therewith in great measure lie buried beneath the dust of ages or scattered throughout records or writings more or less difficult of access, consultation of which is largely uncongenial except to the antiquary. In the present volume, however, these facts, in what has evidently been a labour of love, have been collected and arranged, enabling us to realise in a way hitherto impossible how great was the part played by this family in Scottish history, and how much Scotland and the cause of national liberty owe to these early Stewarts. In the opening chapters the much-debated origin of the race and orthography of the name are exhaustively dealt with — the author's conclusions (somewhat reluctantly arrived at, it would seem) pointing to a Breton, not a Scottish, ancestry; while it is made



AFTER BANNOCKBURN': WALTER, STEWART OF SCOTLAND, RECEIVING THE PRINCESS MARJORY BRUS AND HER COMPANIONS IN CAPTIVITY.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART.

Reproduced from "The Story of the Stewarts," by Permission of the Publishers.

abundantly clear that the original, and hence, when speaking generically, the correct, spelling of the name is Stewart. The story proper begins with Walter the Son of Alan, High Stewart of Scotland in the time of David I. (circa 1124-53), and is brought down to the time of his descendant, Robert II., the first of the royal line of the Stewarts. Down the long avenue of the centuries the stately forms of Crusaders, Knights, Barons, and Kings move across the page to the clash of arms and the cry of battle. It will probably surprise many to learn that the old legend of Menteith and the betrayal of Wallace is altogether unsupported, and, indeed, largely contradicted, by ascertained facts; and still more to find the same Menteith a strenuous supporter of Brus (Bruce), and described in English deeds as the "King's rebel." The book is handsomely got up, is embellished by a fine reproduction of a sketch specially made by Mr. Allan Stewart, and the narrative is further illustrated ly four genealogical tables. Although intended primarily for the members of the Stewart Society, a few copies will be placed at the disposal of the public, and may be had on application to the publisher.

"Cash is King" is concerned with the fortunes of "Sir Albert Alling, citizen of the United States, born and bred. To be more precise as to titles," adds the noble Albert, "I am Knight of the United States, Baron of Ohio, and in my wife's right—did I care to assume the title—something higher." Something higher! What suggestions of an infinite mystery have we here? But only at the close of the book does the worthy Sir Albert reveal himself in all his greatness. He is the husband of a Princess and the son-in-law of

a King. That King is "George I. of the United States, after the Second Revolution." His family name is Lapup. We do not seem to remember the dynasty. Lapup! Somehow there is a higher majesty in the sound of "Romanoff" and "Hohenzollern" than the name of "Lapup" can convey. It is not an inspiring surname, even when uttered in the loyal and alliterative cry, "Long live Lapup! Let the Lapups live long!" We should have thought that a man with a name like that would have preferred to die as soon as possible. The nomenclature of our Sovereigns, at least, is one of the things which we manage better in Europe. To tell the truth, Lord Ohio, as displayed in these memoirs, is a very foolish individual, as unlucky in ideas as he is in names. He describes a time when all the industry of the United States is in the hands of syndicates and trusts. There is even a religious syndicate, for the supply of its commodity in fixed quantities. Finally, there is a gigantic syndicate of syndicates, the "boss" of which becomes the first sovereign of the new American monarchy, and, incidentally, father-in-law to the "Baron of Ohio." He was Lapup. The author asks us to believe that he used his enormous powers entirely for the public good. Socialism was established under the guise of a benevolent despotism. And now we begin to see that what the author is aiming at is to preach a new form of social polity in the foolish guise of a romance. The romance is foolish enough, at

guise of a romance. The romance is foolish enough, at any rate, whatever the polity be worth.

This is a book which we cannot conscientiously praise.

It has been well said that every man It has been well said that every man can write one interesting book, and Peter Rosegger's story, "The Forest School master," has many of the qualities a reader might associate with work that was the sole expression of its author's life, surroundings, and personality. Inthis case, however, such association would be wrong, for Rosegger has been a prolific writer. The schoolmaster, the central figure of the book, is sent into an Alpine forest where shepherds. sent into an Alpine forest where shepherds, herdsmen, wood-cutters, charcoal-burners, and a few refugees live by themselves without priest, doctor, or teacher. They follow their several occupations industriously enough, and add poaching to them by way of recreation, hide their male children to save them from military service, and are save them from mintary service, and are given to outbursts of passion that lead to tragedies. Herr von Schrankenheim, owner of the torest, feeling the weight of his responsibilities, sends the school-master to his people, to share their life and improve it. He writes of the forest, and we recognise the sighing of the wind through the trees the plash of the rain on through the trees, the plash of the rain on the leaves, and all the sounds that all the seasons hear; he writes of the strange, uneducated forest-folk, and they come before us though we have never met people like them. The author wrote in German; we make his acquaintance through the medium of a translation; and even with this great disadvantage he can reach the car and heart more surely than five out of every six writers who would bring us a similar story in our own tongue. To write of Nature in all her moods with an appreciation that is felt by a man living in the heart of a big city is exceedingly difficult—the reader has so much to forget; but Peter Resegger triumphs over the difficulty and Rosegger triumphs over the difficulty, and moves his readers to, an unaccustomed interest in people and surroundings that are unfamiliar. If there are tragedy and comedy in the lives of the forest settlers, pleasures and pain are of the most primitive kind; and yet the short, simple annals have an enduring interest.

"The Essays of an Ex-Librarian," as one might gather from its title, is a learned and scholarly performance. But if you cannot say exactly that Dr. Garnett bears "all that weight of learning lightly as a flower," you must confess at least that he moves with considerable ease under his hall their learning and research, there is a

panoply. With all their learning and research, there is a good deal of charm in these quiet essays. That on "The Poetry of Coleridge" in particular is instinct with a fine feeling for poetry and nature. Scarcely less interesting is the concluding paper which deals with "Shelley's Views on Art." Dr. Garnett quotes from Shelley's memoranda many shrewd and penetrating remarks on the paintings and sculptures which he saw in Italy. Another paper of great interest to the reader is that on "Thomas Love Peacock," which was prefixed to Messrs. Dent's edition of Peacock, published in 1891. Dr. Garnett makes Peacock live to the eye. We see the man with all his limitations, and admire him for what he was—a scholar, a wit, and a master of pithy English. "The Date and Occasion of 'The Tempest'" is the essay of the whole book which will probably make the greatest appeal to the savant. Dr. Garnett seeks to show, by internal and other evidence, that "The Tempest" was written as a Court play for the nuptials of the Prince Palatine and the Princess Elizabeth of England. The characters of the play are drawn in such a fashion as to please the royal onlookers; thus Prospero is James I., Miranda Elizabeth, and Ferdinand the Prince Palatine. Dr. Garnett works out his theory with many convincing details; he suggests, for example, that Alonso's grief for the loss of Ferdinand, which broods throughout the play, was written in sympathy with James's grief for the loss of Ferdinand, which broods throughout the play, was written in sympathy with James's grief for the loss of Ferdinand, which broods throughout the play, was written in sympathy with James's grief for the loss of Ferdinand, which broods throughout the play, was written in sympathy with James's grief for the loss of Ferdinand, which broods throughout the play, was written in sympathy been very favourably received abroad, notably by Dr. Brandes, and the members of the German Shakspere Society.



VIRGIN AND CHILD.—MURILLO.



THE COUNTESS OF ESSEX.—GEORGE HARLOW.



MISS PENELOPE PEEL.—SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, P.R.A.



UNE DAME DE QUALITE.—CHARLES LE BRUN.



MISS GORE.—GEORGE ROMNEY.



MISS THORNHILL .- WILLIAM HOGARTII.

INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS IN THE ART OF SELF-DEFENCE.

Sketches by Raiph Cleaver.



COMPETITORS AND COMPETITIONS AT THE "BARTITSU" SCHOOL OF ARMS, NOVEMBER 23.

THE DISCARDING OF OBSOLETE BRITISH WAR-SHIPS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB, SOUTHSEA.



TOWED TO HER LAST MOORINGS: H.M.S. "INVINCIBLE," FLAG-SHIP DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA, TO BE TURNED INTO A HULK.



COMPANIONS IN ADVERSITY: THE "NETTLE" (IN FOREGROUND) AND THE "MYRTLE,"

The 'Nettle," which took part in the bombardment of St Jean d'Acre, has been sold out of the Navy. The "Myrtle" is a coal-hulk.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

Of late days there has been a revival of what may be described as the more or less perennial interest in the cure of cancer. The newspapers contained reports of an alleged cure of the disease in the case of a noble dame. The cure, as reported, is of the simplest description. It consists of an infusion of violets, which, as far as one can understand from the accounts given, is applied locally to the seat of the disease. In the case alluded to, a cure is alleged to have been effected, and naturally this announcement has been received with feelings of satisfaction. I sincerely hope these feelings will not be doomed to disappointment. I have my doubts of the whole affair—doubts generated by previous experiences of a like nature. We all desire that a cure should be found for cancer, a disease not merely terrible in itself, but one which increases year by year in respect of the Of late days there has been a revival of what may be found for cancer, a disease not merely terrible in itself, but one which increases year by year in respect of the number of fatal cases for which it is responsible. But if we are to be successful in our search, it is clear we must approach the subject from a scientific standpoint. It is of no service or utility to suppose that this or that thing may be a cure. Supposition is nothing. We must have proof clear and uncontradicted regarding the power of any substance, drug, or compound alleged to be capable of curing cancer. It is exactly this kind of proof which I warn my readers they are never likely to obtain from mere reports in newspapers of an alleged obtain from mere reports in newspapers of an alleged

Let us argue out this matter in a fair and reasonable fashion. We should do so in the interests of sufferers, and equally so in the interest of the larger public that is interested in medical and scientific advance at large. Before any cure can be certified to be a trustworthy one, and before our faith can be pinned to it, certain essential conditions require to be observed. In the first place, we should demand proofs that the cure acts in all cases of should demand proofs that the cure acts in all cases of the disease. It must not serve its purpose in one case and not in another; or if it does not cure every case, then science must show why it is effective occasionally and not universally. Assuming the cure is found to deserve attention from its conforming to the conditions laid down, our next task is that of proving the relationship between the disease and the remedy. In order to effect this desirable end, we must be acquainted with the cause of the disease. The knowledge of causes is the only sure guide to the discovery of the truth, and this maxim, if it holds good anywhere, unquestionably dominates our ideas of curative medicine.

It is not to be imagined that science has been idle in the matter of searching after the cause of cancer. At more than one London hospital there has been inaugurated more than one London hospital there has been inaugurated a special department which undertakes the investigation of cancer cases. Private research is also being carried on to a great extent in the hope of locating the real origin of the ailment. The difficulties are very many, of course, and, as I have often said, the patience of science requires to be equal to her hope. The experimentation to be satisfactory must be exact. It will not be sufficient that we discover a germ which we may be pretty sure is that of cancer. Experiment must show us that our belief is real, and that the special microbe is capable of producing the disease. microbe is capable of producing the disease.

Failing a knowledge of the cause of cancer, the medical man must be in the position of a pure empiric. He can only test his success or the reverse by the results of experience. He is groping in the dark, or firing shots from a machine-gun in the hope that one or more will hit the mark. All this is highly unsatisfactory. The unfortunate thing is that, as pain has to be relieved, and an attempt made to cure disease, medicine has to make its chance or experimental shots by way of relieving the necessities of poor humanity. Apply, now, these reflections to the case of cancer. If we do not know the cause of cancer, all attempts to cure it must be founded on the machine-gun principle. We make shots in the dark at the target, but there is no certainty of hitting the bull's-eye. One man may tell me that the infusion of violets cures cancer; his neighbour thinks that the poison of malarial fever is a cure. A third regards powdered oyster-sheils as a remedy worthy a trial, and a fourth is of opinion that Chian turpentine is a reliable application. reliable application.

What these worthy people will not or cannot see is that they are all in the extra-experimental stage of inquiry entirely. There is no certainty in these opinions, and no foundation for their deductions. As one swallow does not make a summer, so one case of cancer which has a prescriptly been carried by the way of a practical part of the control of the carried by t apparently been cured by the use of a particular remedy does not imply that a universal panacea for the disease has been discovered. Some cases undergo spontaneous cure without the aid of drugs at all, and in such instances—rare, of course—we might be tempted to refer the cure to the drug used, in place of attributing it to natural causes. The scientist placed face to face with an alleged cancer cure demands, first of all, evidence that the disease was really cancer, and, second, that the cure was due to the employment of the particular remedy credited with producing the

Nor is this all. In the interests of humanity, science demands that a whole series of cases should be subjected to the action of the remedy, with the view of testing at least its average effects. Beyond this, science will proceed to inquire only the rationale of the cure, and to determine how it operates in arresting the progress of the malady. Yet further lies the problem of the causation of cancer. The medical man may attack the problem of cure from the bedside or clinical point of view. His business is to try to relieve pain and cure his patient, and so far he must be an experimentalist. The scientific view is that of cretting at the cause of the discretification. that of getting at the cause of the disease first of all. Then, with a knowledge of the cause, to experiment on the remedies that may prevent or arrest the disease progress. I warn my readers, therefore, to cherish no undue hopes that as yet any cure for cancer has been found.

M J HASLAM (Holloway) .-- You had better communicate with the Secretary,

CLACHNACUDDIN (Inverness).—Thanks for your kind appreciation of the problem. We trust we have copied your nom-de-plume correctly.

W Schofield (Norwich).—The collection is now out of print, and a copy is rather valuable. We scarcely know where to advise you to apply.

L Desanges.—If Black play 1. R to B 7th, how do you mate next move?

A W Daniel.—Another solution by 1. P to B 8th (a Q), followed by 2. Q to K B 8th, etc.

C EMERSON CARTER. - Your problem is marked for insertion.

A B C (Aberford).—A Pawn may arrive at its eighth square without capturing any of the opponent's Pawns or pieces.

E J SHARPE and R TENNANT (Belfast).—Thanks.

E J Sharpe and R Tennant (Belfast). - Thanks.

Correct Solution of Problem No. 2997 received from Banarsi Das (Moradahad); of No. 2998 from M Shaida Ali Khan (Rampur), Richard Burke (Teldeniya, Ceylon) and Banarsi Das; of No. 2999 from Banarsi Das and M Shaida Ali Khan; of No. 3001 from Joseph Orford (Liverpool). Emile Frau (Lyons), and Charles Field Junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3002 from Sorrento, R Tennant (Belfast), Emile Frau, Rev. A E Douglas O'Gara (Dover), J Bailey (Newark), W Isaac (Sheerness-on-Sea), Alpha, J W (Campsie), and Edward J Sharpe; of No. 3003 from C E H (Clifton), Frederick W Ensor (Cardiff), Edward J Sharpe, Sorrento, E Rickett (Barnes), Emile Frau, A C von Ernsthausen (Oxford), J S Wesley, H N Davis (Exeter), Marco Salem (Bologna), T Colledge Halliburton (Jedburgh), G Lill (Gringley-on-Hill), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), C M A B, T W Robinson (Grimsby), F J Candy (Tunbridge Wells), E J Winter Wood, F B (Dudley), and H S Brandreth (San Remo).

H S Brandreth (San Remo).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3004 received from T Roberts, Albert Wolff (Putney), F J Candy (Tunbridge Wells), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), R Worters (Canterbury), Martin F, Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), Alpha, C E H (Clifton), Clachnacuddin (Inverness), H S Brandreth (San Remo), W A Lillico (Edinburgh), Edith Corser (Reigate), Sorrento, Emile Frau (Lyons), W Combes (Wandsworth Common), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), Reginald Gordon, Charles Burnett, Henry A Donovan (Listowel), M J Haslam (Holloway), W D Easton (Sunderland), F Dalby, C E Perugini, Frank Clarke (Bingham), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), Shadforth, J D Tucker (Ilkley), L Desanges, and F W Shaw (Northampton).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3003.—By F. HEALEY.

white. Black.

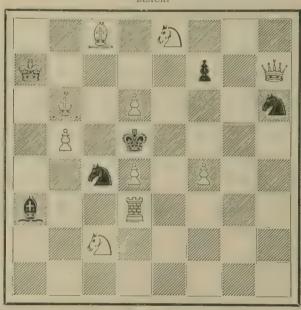
1. R to K R 3rd P to K 5th

2. Q to Q 4th (ch) P to K 4th or K moves

3. P takes P $(en\ pass.)$ or Kt to K 6th, mate.

If Black play 1. P to Q B 4th; 2. R to Q Kt 6th (ch); if 1. Any other, then 2. Q to Q 2nd, and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 3006.—By IRVING CHAPIN. BLACK.



WHITE

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

Game played in the match Birmingham v. Manchester between Messrs. A. J. Mackenzie and F. C. Carroll.

P to Q 4th
P to K 4th
P to Q 5th
Kt to Q B 3rd
Q B to Kt 5th WHITE (Mr. M.) 1. P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th
3. P takes K P
4. P to Q R 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd
6. Q Kt to Q 2nd

It would appear the rst. Thus 6. B to B O Kt to Q and, K

P to Q R 4th B takes Kt B to B 4th K Kt to K 2nd Castles 6. 7. P to R 3rd 8. Kt takes B 9. Q to Kt 3rd 10. P to K 3rd 11. P takes P

Here B to Q 3rd seems advisable, to pre-ent Black's Kt to Kt 3rd. White soon gets ito trouble by his line of play.

WHITE (Mr. M.)
17. B takes Kt
18. Castles
19. K to R sq B takes B P to Kt 5th Q to R 5th Black would also play O to R 5th in reply P takes P. P to Kt 5th seems the begining of the end. to, P to B 5th et. Q to Kt 3rd et. Q to Kt 3rd et. Q to C to Q sq et. B to Q sq et. B to Q sq K to R sq R to K Kt sq P to B 5th P to B 6th If B to Q 3rd, the reply would be P takes P

BLACK (Mr. C.)

P takes P (ch)
P takes P (ch)
R to Kt 7th
Q R to K Kt sq
P to R 7th
R takes Q
Q to R 6th
R to Kt 8th (ch)
P this R (Q, ch)
Q takes B
K to Kt 2nd
Q to K 6th
(ch) K takes P K to R sq P to B 4th P takes B Q takes R (ch) B to B 3rd Q R to Q sq R takes R K takes Q R to K sq

CHESS IN YORKSHIRE. Game played by Correspondence between Messrs. F. P. WILDMAN and W. Atkinson.

(Ray Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)

1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th
4. Castles
5. R to K sq
6. Kt takes P
7. B to O 3rd

(Ray Lopez.)

BLACK (Mr. A.)

P to K (Mr. A.)

P to B 4th
P to K R 4th
P to Q 3rd
O 3rd

Black has delayed too long the essential move in nearly all such games—namely, P to vinte (alr. W.)
1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th
4. Castles
5. R to K sq
6. Kt takes P
7. B to Q 3rd

on for the Billop for P to Q 4th cannot be time. B to K B so Kt takes Kt

Castles B to B 3rd P to K Kt 3rd To prevent the thr (ch), K takes B; 12, moves; 13, R to R 3rd

P to Q B 3rd

12. Kt takes B (ch)
13. R to Kt sq
14. O to K 2nd
15. P to Q Kt 3rd
16. B to Kt 2nd Q takes Kt Kt to K sq Kt to Kt 2nd Kt to K 3rd Q to K 2nd

Q to B 4th

17. P to K B 4th

K to R 2nd Q takes P (ch) Kt takes P Kt takes R (ch) Q takes B K to R 3rd P to Kt 4th Q to Kt sq Resigns.

JOURNEYMEN OF FICTION.

Not one of the books before us is absolutely and utterly bad, and yet not one of them justifies its being. To every one of them you can say what Polonius says to Hamlet's speech: "Good sentiments, my lord, and well pronounced!" In every one of them, even the worst, there is a certain amount of mechanical ingenuity. The writers are all more or less competent journeymen of fiction, turning out work deftly enough according to plain rules, which any man of intelligence will discover if he tries to write; but not one of them has a fine originality, shows this, when there is an urgent need, if ever there was, for vitality in letters, mediocre writing is doubly offensive. In the first place, it contents the unthinking, who, but for its plethoric presence, would perforce resort to some thing better. In the second place, it overlays and keeps thing better. In the second place, it overlays and keeps under, by its sheer fatuous bulk, the work of those (always numerically few) who try to write fiction inspired by a mental intention—fiction, that is, that shall be a thoughtful reflection of the life around them.

Of all the books in the batch, "Cashel Byron's Profession," by Mr. Bernard Shaw (Grant Richards, 6s.) is

perhaps the nearest approach to a piece of literature at first hand. In this reprint of an early work you have a man observing and thinking for himself. There are ideas in the book. And yet Mr. Shaw—very wisely, we think—describes it as a "novel of his nonage," for all over it the amateur novelist is writ large. Impersonality is the mark of the expert writer of fiction. He keeps himself in the background. He lets his characters develop of themselves. If a novelist preaches his own theories at large from the mouths of his characters, you can always be sure he is an amateur. Now, very often in this book Mr. Shaw preaches his own theories at large, at exceeding large, from the mouths of his characters. The voice may be the voice of Lydia or of Cashel, but the words are the words of Mr. Bernard Shaw. He obtrudes himself—the grossest of mistakes on the part of a man trying to write philosophic fiction, perhaps the nearest approach to a piece of literature at He obtrudes himself—the grossest of mistakes on the part of a man trying to write philosophic fiction, which ought to be the most impartial thing on earth. On one occasion Cashel goes off upon a long tirade which a man like Cashel never would have uttered, but which Mr. Bernard Shaw is uttering every day of his life. I forget exactly what it is; something about vegetarianism or cruelty to animals—cognate subjects, you admit. On another occasion Lydia does the like. Now, every novelist, wincing from a blatant expression of his own opinion, knows the temptation to get out what he thinks in the words of one of his characters. But he should not do it, or if he does, he should do it so deftly that nobody will know. Mr. Shaw does it so that everybody knows, with the result that this book, clever is the solution of the should do it. as it is, merits Stevenson's verdict that at least a fifth of

it is "gaseous folly."

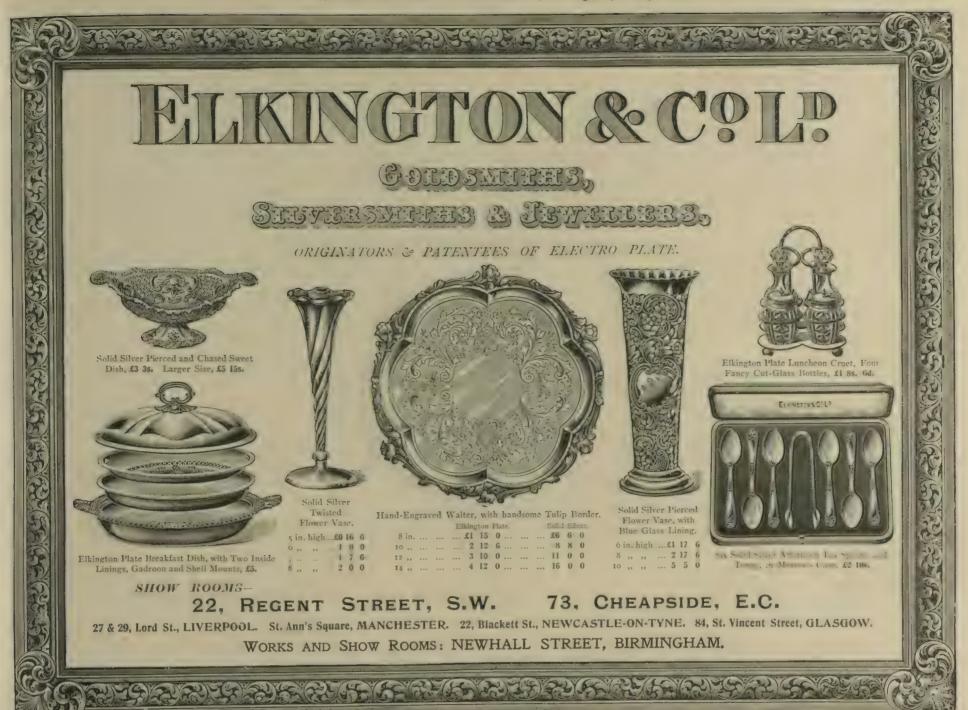
If Mr. Shaw's novel is the most original of the batch, "Farewell, Nikola" (Ward, Lock, 5s.), by Guy Boothby, is certainly among the worst. We have never been able is certainly among the worst. We have never been able to understand the popularity of this gentleman's machinemade fiction. To us, his novels have always seemed dreary agglomerates of absurd situations and inept dialogue; and his attempts to frighten us succeed no more than the sudden "Bowgh!" of a juvenile teller of ghost-stories. Of such a thing as an implicit idea running through a book, to inform it and make it live, Mr. Boothby seems never to have heard. Still, there is no questioning his undoubted popularity. We think we have discovered its reason. Mr. Boothby succeeds in making the public believe that Dr. Nikola is a wonderful creation simply because he tells them that he is. making the public believe that Dr. Nikola is a wonderful creation simply because he *tells* them that he is. "Nikola," he says, "becomes more and more inscrutable every day." In the early pages of this novel he is always dwelling on the wonderfulness, the mysteriousness, the growing inscrutability, of Dr. Nikola. The general reader, hearing so often of the inscrutability of the Doctor, begins to wonder what the man's game is. "What is that strange man" (he must be strange, for Mr. Boothby says so)—"what is that strange man doing in that empty house all alone? I must read to the end to find out." Thus all alone? I must read to the end to find out.

does Mr. Boothby awaken interest by his crude device. We are very glad to bid Dr. Nikola farewell.

"Stephen Calinari," by Julian Sturgis (Constable, 6s.), is an idealistic sort of book. The hero, who at the beginning of the novel is very ambitious and somewhat of a prig, is made to realise in the end that there is more in life than place-hunting and politics. The writing is well enough in its way, but is somewhat watery and undistinguished. Still, for every hundred novels that are better than "Stephen Calinari" you will find a thousand that are worse. The same may be said of "Willowdene Will," by Halliwell Sutcliffe (Pearson, 6s.), albeit in intention it differs entirely from the work of Mr. Julian Sturgis. In "Willowdene Will," as a matter of fact, there is no intention at all, except a frank intention to amuse the reader by a series of impossible adventures. The writing is short and sharp and vigorous, but that probability which is the very essence of sensational fiction is flung by Mr. Sutcliffe to the winds. The action does not eventuate from either the characters or the plot; it in life than place-hunting and politics. The writing is well eventuate from either the characters or the plot; it tresults from the determination of the author to heap up incidents enough to make a book of three hundred and thirty-nine pages. Still, to those who like sensational fiction and nothing but, this novel will be very acceptable.

"A Friend with the Countersign," by B. K. Benson (Macmillan, 6s.), is a substantial romance of the American Civil War. The reader cannot complain that he fails to

Civil War. The reader cannot complain that he fails to get his money's worth, as the book is about twice as long as any ordinary novel. It deals with the adventures, more or less thrilling, of a Northern spy who passes among the Southerners as one of themselves. It is a much better book than "The Black Mask," by E. W. Hornung (Grant Richards, 6s.). Mr. Hornung has taken up in these tales the thread which he dropped in "The Amateur Cracksman," but his invention has obviously flagged, and he is reduced to the stale device of taking his characters out to the Boer War, to provide them with a thrilling end. It is laughable, in a sense which the author never intended, to hear these burglars rant about the honour of Old England. It is a pity that the man who wrote "Peccavi" should stoop to this. get his money's worth, as the book is about twice as long



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THE LATE COUNT HATZFELDT.

Count Paul von Hatzfeldt Wildenburg, German Ambassador since 1885 at the Court of St. James's, died on Nov. 22 at the German Embassy in London. The late Count Hatzfeldt was born in 1831, and was the second son of Count Edmund von Hatzfeldt and his wife, Sophie, daughter of Prince Hatzfeldt Wildenburg-Schönstein. Paul Hatzfeldt studied law and began his diplomatic career in Peris

Wildenburg-Schönstein. Paul Hatzfeldt studied law, and began his diplomatic career in Paris, whence he was transferred to Washington. In 1860 he went to serve another term in Paris, as Secretary to the Embassy, and seven years later was recalled to Berlin to fill a position in the Foreign Office. Here he was brought into confidential relations with Bismarck, whom he accompanied through the Franco-German War. After Sedan it was Hatzfeldt who, using a cottage chair as a desk, drafted the famous replyto Napoleon's offer of surrender. After the war, he was still engaged in the Foreign Office in: Berlin, and in 1874 was appointed German Minister at Madrid, where he saw the failure of the Carlist Rising, the fall of the Republic, and the restoration of the monarchy. From Madrid he proceeded to Constantinople, where he added to his reputation by his handling of certain questions raised by the Treaty of Berlin. During his stay in the East he made himself a name in archæology by obtaining permission from the Porte to pursue the great explorations on the site of Pargamon, whence were obtained the friezes of he altar of Zeus now at Berlin. The year 1881 saw his return to that city to act as Secretary of State, and four years later, when Count Münster was transferred from London to Paris, Count Hatzfeldt presented Here he was brought into confidential relations from London to Paris, Count Munster was transferred from London to Paris, Count Hatzfeldt presented his credentials at the Court of St. James's In this country he enjoyed the friendship of Lord Salisbury and many prominent men The Ambassador was popular wherever he went. In his latter years a physical inertia added to the difficulties of his diplomatic duties. His bodily infirmity accounts in the picture we Balfour and his distinguished visitor.

As a Minister, Hatzfeldt could never have been accused of meddlesomeness; he did the work that

lay to his hand with consummate tact, and brought many delicate affairs to a successful conclusion. His inclination to mildness, however, won him at His inclination to mildness, however, won him at length the displeasure of Bismarck, who held that on certain occasions he was too little the friend of Germany. "Eine lange Lanterne ohne Licht" was the Iron Chancellor's somewhat acrid later description of the Count. After Bismarck's fall, however, Hatzfeldt was continued in his post at

St. James's, and to the last enjoyed the confidence of the Emperor. Only a few weeks ago increasing weakness led the Ambassador to request leave to retire, and his resignation was scarcely accepted and announced when the end came.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Speaking in behalf of the East London Church Fund at a recent meeting in the Holborn Town Hall, the Bishop of London described his first experiences of Bethnal Green. He arrived in a hansom-cab from Euston, and



A REMINISCENCE OF THE LATE COUNT HATZFELDT: THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR CALLING ON MR. BALFOUR AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 1898.

remembered how he regretted the expense of that hansom. He asked a gentleman, somewhat merry, on the pavement if he knew the way to Oxford House. "Hoxford 'ouse! be it the mad-'ouse?" was the reply. In early days he often heard the working men saying: "What do these toffs want down 'ere?" The people

thought that all the aristocracy drank, gambled, and betted all day and night.

The Bishop of Stepney has devoted much time this

autumn to visiting and speaking in the poorer parts of his diocese. At St. Bartholomew's Hall, Dalston Lane, he made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the East London Church Fund. He said he found it difficult to follow such men as Walsham How, Billing, Browne, and Ingram; but there were two qualities is which he would get wild give to the the said as th in which he would not yield even to those distinguished predecessors. These qualities were hopefulness and knowing no party in the Church. The Bishop announced that the fund was £600 behind the amount raised last year.

The Bishop of Sierra Leone, who recently visited Princess Henry of Battenberg at Osborne Cottage, is returning to West Africa for a short time before he enters on his duties as Chaplain-General.

The Bishop of Carlisle is making an earnest effort to improve the position of the poorer clergy in his diocese. It is intended to hold a Clergy Sunday, on which simultaneous offertories shall be taken for the aid of the poorer benefices. The diocese of Liverpool has greatly benefited by a voluntary effort of this kind, and it is much to be hoped that the Bishops generally will follow the example of Dr. Chavasse and Dr. Bardsley.

Bishop Montgomery is certain to receive a hearty welcome on his arrival in London at the end of the year. At the recent meeting of the S.P.G. held at the Church House, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a very cordial feeling towards the new secretary was manifested. The motion submitted by the Rev. H. W. Macklin to restrict the salary of the secretary to half the amount which has been promised was defeated by an overwhelming majority, only five or six out of four hundred supporting the proposer. The Archbishop said he knew of no other man so well fitted as Dr. Montgomery to arouse missionary enthusiasm in the post of secretary.

There is no truth in the report that Dr. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") is to spend the winter in Egypt. Dr. Watson has lately suffered somewhat in health from the strain of his heavy work as Moderator of the English Presbyterian Church, but he has no intention of leaving his congregation at this busy season of the year.

The Rev. St. Clair Donaldson, the new Rector of Hornsey, will bring a great accession of strength to the North London pulpit. For nine years he was head of the Eton Mission, Hackney Wick, and was previously Chaplain to the late Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Donaldson has lately been absent from England on a prolonged foreign tour, in the course of which he visited many mission stations of the Church of England. V.

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LORD ROBERTS AT ALDERSHOT, NOVEMBER 25: THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF INSPECTING MOUNTED TROOPS BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Probate has now been granted of the will and codicils of the late Mr. Augustus William Gadesden, of Ewell Castle, Surrey, who died on Aug. 15, 1901, and duty has been paid on real and personal estate to the value of upwards of £310,000. Legacies to the value of £93,000 are bequeathed to the five daughters, and there are sundry legacies to other relatives and friends, and legacies and annuities to converte. The residue is to go to the three some in equal servants. The residue is to go to the three sons in equal

The will (dated April 16, 1901), with two codicils (dated April 16 and Aug. 30 following), of Mr. Martin Hope Sutton, of Cintra Lodge, Whitley, Reading, founder Hope Sutton, of Cintra Lodge, Whitley, Reading, founder of the firm of Sutton and Sons, seedsmen, who died on Oct. 4, was proved on Nov. 19 by his sons Martin John Sutton, Ernest William Sutton, Arthur Warwick Sutton, and Leonard Goodhart Sutton, the value of the estate being £91,220. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and Muller's Orphanage (Ashley Down, Bristol); £1000 to the Royal Berkshire Hospital; £200 to the Reading Dispensary; and £100 each to the Reading General Charities, the Reading Young Men's Christian Association, the Reading Town Mission,

the Young Men's Home (Hazelwood, Ryde), the London City Mission, the Seaside Home at Ventnor for London City Missionaries, the London Missionary Society, the China Inland Mission, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Society for Distributing Society Truth of Bertheurse, the Light Church Mission Scriptural Truth at Eastbourne, the Irish Church Mission, the Evangelical Society, the Lord's Day Observation Society, the Protestant Alliance, the Commerc al Travellers' Christian Association, the Evangelical Alliance, the Soldiers' Home at Aldershot established by the late Mrs. Daniell, and the Convalescent Home, Clevedon, Somerset. Mr. Sutton gives £50 each to his sons Martin John, Arthur Warwick, and Leonard Goodhart, and he makes no further provision for them, as they will succeed to his business, nor for his son Claude Hope, to whom he gave £20,000 on his marriage. He also gives £20,000 each, upon trust, for his daughters Evelyn Mary, Jessie Constance, and Florence Rosa; £500 for distribution among his servants; and other small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves as to one half to his son Ernest William, and the other half, on trust, for his daughter Mrs. Laura Sophia Soole. Scriptural Truth at Eastbourne, the Irish Church Mission

The will (dated April 4, 1901), with two codicils (dated April 4 and June 7 following), of Mr. Edward Lucas, of 10, Westbourne Terrace, who died on Sept. 9, was proved

on Nov. 19 by Henry Lucas, the brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Alfred Lucas, the nephew, and Owen David Lucas, the son, the executors, the value of the estate being £55,625. The testator bequeaths £25 to the Jewish Hospital and Orphan Asylum; £20 each to the Jews' Free Schools, the Jews' Infants Schools, the Westminster Jews' Free Schools, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor; £15 to the Jews' Lying-in Charity; and £10 to the Jewish Ladies' West-End Charity. He also bequeaths £1000 to his wife, and during her widowhood the income from £10,000 and the use of his house and furniture; £25 to his brother-in-law Sir David Salomons for the purchase of a memento; and legacies to relatives and others. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

The will (dated June 7, 1901) of Mr. Elliot John Norman Galer, of the Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames, and late of Leicester, who died on June 11, was proved on Nov. 20 by John Ashton, Edgar Franklin Cooper, and Ernest Arthur Wadsworth, the executors, the value of the estate being £40,905. The testator bequeaths £3000 to the National Life-boat Institution for a life-boat to be called the Elliot Galer; £100 each to the Dogs' Home, the Home of Rest for Horses,

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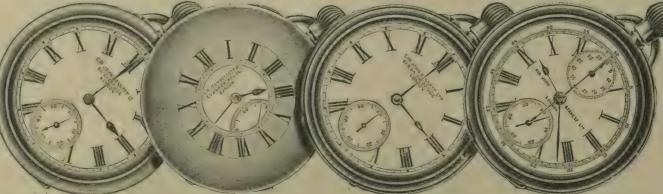
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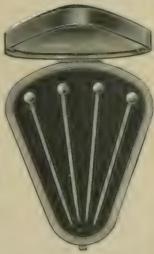
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the Anti-Vivisection Society, and the Actors' Benevolent Fund; £1000 to the Royal College of Music for a scholarship, to be called the "Elliot Galer Scholarscholarship, to be tailed the Enforce Sale Scholarship," tenable for males only; £1500, on trust, for Frances Grant; £5000, on trust, for Annie Weston Wadsworth; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves, as to one fourth, for his cousin Elliot Odams, and one fourth each, on trust, for his cousins, Emma Allen, Alma Wadsworth, and Sarah

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1901) of Mr. William Henry Clemson, of Ellerslie, Wynnstay Grove, Fallowfield, Clemson, of Ellerslie, Wynnstay Grove, Fallowfield, Manchester, who died on Sept. 3, was proved on Nov. 16 by Charles Henry Clemson, the son, and James Mallinson Irving, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £33,251. The testator bequeaths £3000 between his grandchildren; £4000, payable on the death of the widow of his cousin Charles Durant Turner, to his daughters; an annuity of £50 to his sister Ellen Clemson; and £100 to James M. Irving. The residue of his property he leaves to his children.

The will (dated Nov. 13, 1896), of Mrs. Alice Ann Jenkins, of 131, Highbury New Park, who died on Sept. 17, widow of Mr. David James Jenkins, formerly M.P. for Falmouth, has been proved by Miss Sophic Nash Nash, the sister, and Francis Edman Nash, the

Chased Silver Gilt,

brother, the executors, the value of the estate being £30,325. The testatrix gives £50 each to her executors; £50 to Emily Kerley; and the residue of her property, upon trust, for her two children.

The will (dated Jan. 29, 1901) of Mr. George Sully Stowe, of Stratford House, Tyndalls Park, Clifton, who died on July 19, was proved on Nov. 19 by Mrs. Mary Stowe, the widow, and Richard Lewis Stowe and Harold Stowe, the widow, and Richard Lewis Stowe and Harold Steed Stowe, the sons, three of the executors, the value of the estate being £21,471. The testator gives £100 each to the new Orphan Homes, Ashley Down, Bristol, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Stockwell Orphanage, and the Irish Baptist Home Mission; £200 each to his executors; and £100 each to his wife and children. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then for

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1901) of Vice-Admiral Elibank Harley Murray, of The Firs, North Poulner, near Ring-wood, who died on Sept. 27, was proved on Nov. 15 by Miss Mary Louisa Margesson, the niece, and Geoffrey Holt Stilwell, the executors, the value of the estate being £20,423. The testator gives The Firs estate, his household furniture and sporting books, and his shares in the Wilts and Dorset Bank, to his adopted niece, Isabella Gillson; £100 each to his nephews and nieces; and £100 to Geoffrey Holt Stilwell; and legacies to servants. The

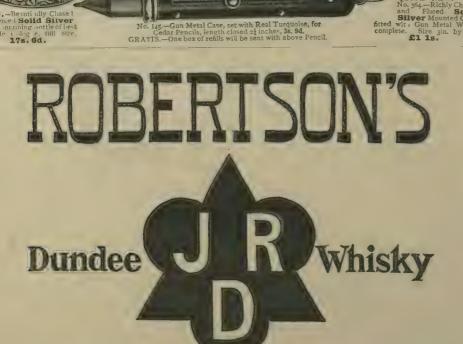
residue of his property he leaves to his niece Miss

Personal estate of the net value of £1762 12s. 6d. has been left by the late Professor Viriamu Jones, of 42, Park Place, Cardiff, Principal of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, who died on June 2.

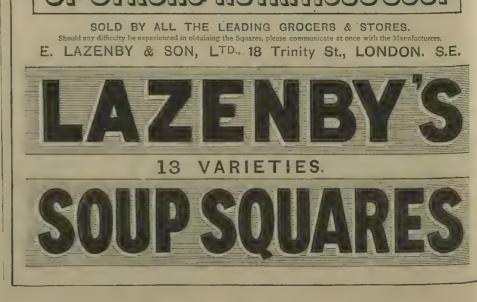
In connection with the appeal of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for a further £50,000 a year as a Coronation gift to the King, to be devoted to freeing the London hospitals, the organising committee of the fund desires particularly to make known that the first list of subscriptions for this purpose will be published on Monday, Dec. 16 next. While it is impossible to hope that the end in view may be attained unless this list contains many large amounts, the committee wish to make clear that the smallest contribution from those unable to send more will also be warmly appreciated. All cheques and postal orders should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries, Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London, Bank of England, E.C.

In a recent issue of this Journal we gave a portrait which bore the title of the Duke of Berwick and Alba, who had recently succeeded to that title. We are now informed by Baron Berwick that the portrait was of him and not of the Duke.





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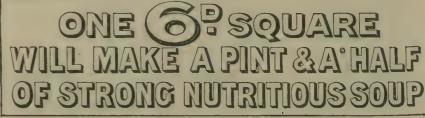






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ART NOTES.

The New English Art Club's Exhibition at the Dudley Gallery is one of more than usual interest, although it comprises few works which startle or even surprise the visitor. For reasons which may be variously explained, the place of honour is given to an outsider, Mr. W. D. Strang, who is also welcomed at the Society of Portrait Painters as a brother of the brush. Hitherto he has been best known as an etcher, and it is doubtful if his undeniably strong canvas, "Emmaus," will convert his friends to strong canvas, "Emmaus," will convert his friends to the idea that he has shown wisdom in taking to oil-painting. The group round the table has certainly an air of solemnity, but it has neither the enthusiasm of the Italian nor the naïveté of Dutch treatment of religious painting. One's thoughts are more interested in the painter's methods than in his moral purpose; but if either is, or should be, the aim of art, each must decide for himself. As a rule, however, the figure-subjects and portraits are of less interest than the landscapes in the present exhibition. Mr. Wilson Steer puts forward a bold claim for the recognition of the nude in his Titianesque treatment of "The Mirror," and Mr. William Orpen makes a strenuous attempt to interest us in windows

and window-seats, rather in the later Dutch style; while and window-seats, rather in the later Dutch style; while Mr. A. E. Borthwick goes a step further in the direction of Velasquez in his "Babes in the Wood." Miss Spencer Edwards' "Girl at the Piano" is an interesting study in monochrome of the old style. Among the landscapes the boldest attempt at originality is Mr. Moffat Lindner's "Sunset off Christchurch Harbour," a remarkable study in flamboyant red; but Miss B. Malcolm's water-colour stylies on Lake Come and the Riviera are more distinctly studies on Lake Como and the Riviera are more distinctly studies on Lake Como and the Riviera are more distinctly Turneresque — perhaps a trifle too much so; whilst Mr. Wilson Steer's "Rainbow," notwithstanding its reminiscence of Rubens, is a careful and original treatment of bright light upon the landscape. Mr. C. Conder, who for the moment has forsaken fans and the art of Boucher and Watteau, shows a delicate appreciation of nature in "The Bathers," "La Plage," and other similar works; and Mr. Bernhard Sickert, in a very different line, is seen at his best in his studies of Dutch buildings and their surroundings.

The water-colour drawings are more than usually interesting and attractive. Mr. Brabazon, who ranges from the Marne to the Nile; Mr. D. S. MacColl, who is happiest at Calais; and Mr. R. E. Fry, who contents himself with the charms of Box Hill, are all to be seen to advantage. Mr. Hugh Carter, Mr. J. R. Duff, and Mr. A. D. Carse also contribute to make this section of

Eighteen noteworthy pictures have been brought together by Messrs. Agnew at their Bond Street Gallery, which, notwithstanding their intrinsic importance, fail to distract attention from "The Lost Duchess," round whom controversy and criticism rage. It is difficult to understand how, if this were the portrait of either the first or the second wife of the Duke of Devonshire who was Gainsborough's contemporary, the picture should have had a carrière accidentée instead of being safe at home at Chatsworth among her equals. On inspection, too, one fails to recognise any likeness between inspection, too, one fails to recognise any likeness between the round, merry face of the lost lady and the haughty bearing of those who bore her title, and whose portraits are preserved in the family. A dozen doubts of this and of a like nature assail us in looking on this picture, of which one would say that the drapery, at least, may be and probably is Gainsborough's work, cracked as is the varnish and the paint; but the face is so fresh and smooth that one cannot for a moment understand the perils through which she has passed.

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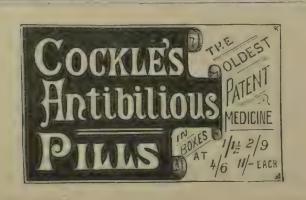
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SHRIKES AND REDSTARTS.

Why couple shrikes with redstarts-the friendly, alert little relatives of the robin with the butcher-birds? some of my readers will ask. To which I would reply that during the past summer I spent some weeks in a demesne richer in bird-life than any other estate or district that I have ever before visited, and it happened that the red-backed shrike and what Germans call the "garden redstart"—our own common species—to distinguish it from the black redstart, or "house redstart," were both plentiful in the grounds. There flowerbeds bordered and studded the fine lawns which again became orchard ground, bounded further on by willows where the land sloped down to the water; and great

thorn-trees were farther away, where the red-backed shrike had his nest and kept his larder. Great was my sorrow when I visited a nest of young redstarts one morning to find all gone—they were not yet able to fly, and there was good cause for blaming the shrike as their destroyer.

The red-backed is the commonest of our own three species; it is becoming rarer each year in Lancashire and Yorkshire, being more often met with in the wooded parts of the Southern counties and in Wales. A handsome fellow, with his grey head, mantle of chestnutbrown, and under parts a pale rosy buff-colour, he has not the look of the cruel bird he really is; his song is fairly sweet, and I have heard of one which was so good a mimic that it could even bark like a dog. This particular one

had been brought up in an aviary, I believe. All this species are, however, very imitative in their notes. In some parts of Germany they are looked on as a great scourge of small birds; yet one or two of our English naturalists have tried to whitewash the pretty fellow, ignoring his cruelties. They have seen only beetles, wasps, and other not-to-be-regretted small deer impaled on the thorns of his larder. In point of fact small hirds on the thorns of his larder. In point of fact, small birds, especially our pleasant little tits, disappear under his notice; whitethroats also occasionally, as well as bigger fledglings, and we need not regret his absence in some of our own districts.

The German naturalist Lenz writes that he made some experiments in regard to shrikes. In one garden he destroyed every butcher-bird's nest that he could find,

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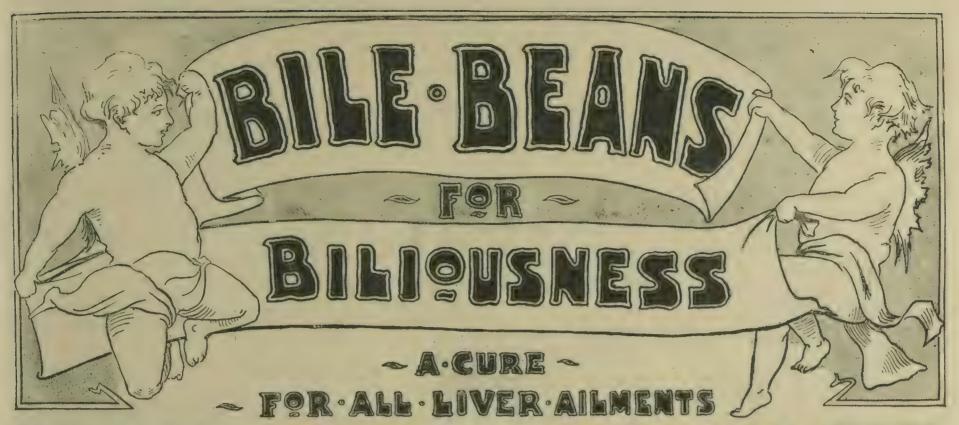
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and shot the birds; and there he had plenty of fruit, because the small birds stayed and destroyed the grubs and insects. In another, a larger garden, he allowed just one shrike to breed. Wasps and other creatures destroyed all the fruit near the part where this shrike's nest was. In a third garden Lenz allowed shrikes to nest freely, with the result that all the insect-eating birds forsook the place, or else were destroyed by the butcher-birds, and there was no fruit.

Redstarts build mostly in holes in hollow trees, or in walls, where such enemies as the butcher-bird cannot

walls, where such enemies as the butcher-bird cannot easily get to them; but the friend in whose grounds I noted them this year, 11 his desire to encourage the birds, had placed boxes of various sizes and forms all about. Unfortunately, these boxes are sometimes carelessly made; a sheltering slip of wood is apt to get knocked off, and the nest is not sufficiently protected.

This was the case with that which I had so much pleasure in watching from one of the floors of a high rustic tower, for observation purposes, built of stout pine stems and set within a circle of trees—pear, cherry, apple, hawthorn, and laburnum. These abounded in nests. Within this, discreetly screened, I listened for several morning the state of the state of the several morning. to what I imagined to be the song of a robin. Growing to what I imagined to be the song of a room. Growing bolder, on nearer view, a firetail, in brighter plumage than our own home-bred bird usually is, showed itself. Soon a pair that had their nest in an apple-tree flitted to and fro freely, popping in and out of their nesting-box with a fat green caterpillar or some winged insect. The little hen, who is much more slenderly built and more subdued in colouring than the mate—having no smart cap and grey mantle, and with only a little red on her breast and under the tail—was more timid. At first she would look up her mate as soon

as I appeared on the tower each morning; and I am conas I appeared on the tower each morning; and I am convinced they had a few words about me. "It is only that poor harmless thing again; she doesn't count for anything," I fancied him chirping to reassure her; and then they would go their several ways, industriously seeking food for their little family without any of the signs of agitation and those cries of ut-ut-utick! with which they expressed upaginess at first

which they expressed uneasiness at first.

Redstarts have two broods during the summer in Redstarts have two broods during the summer in Germany—often only one in this country—but never two in the same nest, though they return to the first one the following spring, when the cold of winter may be supposed to have destroyed the parasites that infested it by the time the young were able to fly. The species is not very numerous in many parts of Great Britain; the birds come to us from the South about the middle of April, and their numbers warm according to the season. numbers vary according to the season.







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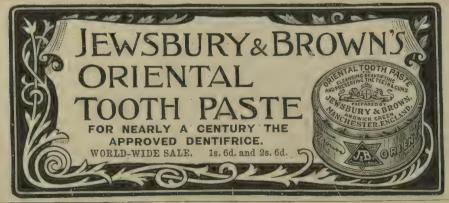
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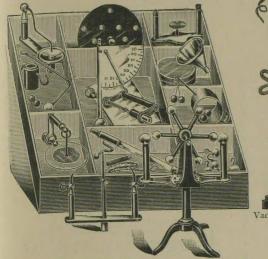


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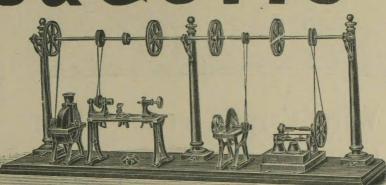


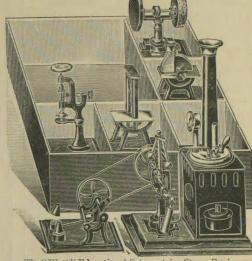
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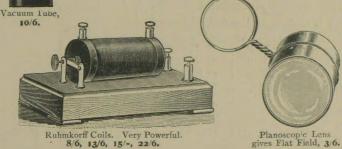
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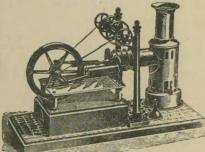




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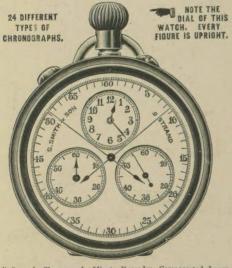
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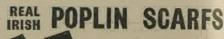


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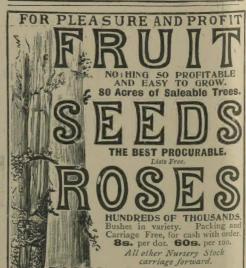




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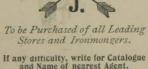
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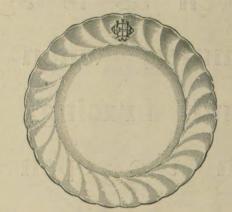














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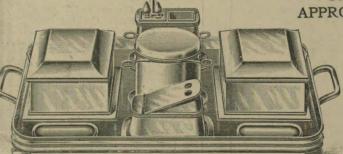
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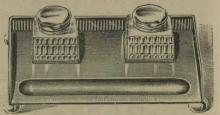


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